

THE TIMES

Breaking the familiar economic cycle: Peter Jay, page 12

Publican's action may have saved lives after five died in blast

Many lives may have been saved in the bomb explosions at Guildford on Saturday night by the action of the landlord of the second public house attacked, it was disclosed last night. A warning of the first explosion, which killed five people in the bar of the Horse and Groom, was given. But the landlord of the Seven Stars also cleared his bar of customers by the time of the second blast 35 minutes later.

Police seek women seen running away

Police establishments throughout Britain were told yesterday to tighten security as a search for an IRA active service squad which is believed to be responsible for planting bombs in two public houses in Guildford on Saturday night. The explosions killed five people and injured 65, including 43 Army personnel and 12 women from camps near the town. Those killed were: Paul Craig, aged 22, of Don Avenue, Borehamwood, Hertfordshire; William Forsyth, aged 18, Kerr Street, Barnhead, Renfrewshire, in basic training for the Scots Guards at Pirbright; John Hunter, aged 17, of Kerr Street, Barnhead, also in training at Pirbright; Miss Karen Ann Hamilton, aged 17, of Walthall Street, Crewe, in basic training for the Women's Royal Army Corps (WRAC) at Queen Elizabeth barracks, Guildford; Miss Carolyn Slater, aged 17, of Incess Street, Chesham, Bucks, Staffordshire, also in WRAC training at Guildford. Although both public houses were crowded at the time of the explosions, few witnesses have been forward with evidence conducive to identification of the bombers. The hardest clue has come from a man who saw two women running down an alley known as Angel Gate next to the Seven Stars public house after the bomb exploded. Pte. Matthews, Chief Constable of Surrey, said he wanted the girls to come forward "if only to eliminate them from our inquiries". A Special Branch detective is last night examining a set of photographs taken at a press conference at the WRAC camp in 1971. They are particularly anxious to find two women whose faces appear on those of about 300 recruits who passed out at the time. Mr Matthews said last night he wanted to clear up any misunderstanding about the possibility that a warning had been given before the explosions occurred. He said there had been no warning at all before the first explosion at the Horse and Groom in North Street, which was heard by Mr Owen O'Brien, landlord of the Seven Stars, a hundred yards away. Mr O'Brien had run to the Horse and Groom to see what had happened. He was appalled at what he saw that he raced back to his own public house and cleared all the customers out of his bars in case a similar thing should happen there. Mr Matthews said Mr O'Brien had cleared all his customers out but he and his wife and five members of their staff had been injured when the second bomb exploded there 35 minutes later, at 9.35. A woman passing by was also hurt. The Horse and Groom was busy on Saturday night. Many of the customers were young Army recruits allowed out of camp during their basic training. The public house is known locally as a meeting place for recruits for the Guards and the WRAC. The two girls who died were with a party of more than 30 young women who had changed into civilian clothes and caught a 9.8 bus outside their camp for the journey into Guildford. For many of the Guards recruits it was the first night out of camp. The Horse and Groom had to be shored up by workmen yesterday before it was safe for Scotland Yard bomb squad men to enter and begin the grisly task of sifting through the debris for clues. The Seven Stars, also a meeting place for military personnel, was shored up as well. The explosion there shattered the windows of a pet shop opposite. Last night Commander Robert Huntley of the bomb squad said that a bomb weighing more than 10lb had caused the five deaths in the Horse and Groom. The bomb appeared to have been left under a table in a dimly lit alcove, like a "sog" of the saloon bar, next to a gas fire. The Seven Stars explosion had been caused by a bomb weighing between 3lb and 5lb, apparently left under a seat in the saloon bar. Commander Huntley said detectives had collected 60 dustbins full of debris, which would be taken to London for forensic analysis and tests.

Government backs plan for power from sea waves

By Michael Baily and Pearce Wright
A significant part of Britain's future energy requirements could come from cheap, pollution-free wave power as a result of a technical discovery at Edinburgh University, for which government backing has just been approved. The project would involve large, free-floating concrete breakwaters along the west coast of Britain. Moving vanes inside structures would extract power from the waves for feeding as electricity into the grid. A likely position for the first installation is a point about 10 miles west of the Hebrides. The Department of Trade is giving £60,000 for further development of the project by a team under Dr Stephen Salter, aged 35, a scientist who evolved it in the university's Bionics research department. The Central Electricity Generating Board is also interested in the scheme. Led by a leading British concrete fabricator, and Wavepower Ltd, a newly formed company for commercial exploitation, in which Sir Christopher Cockrell, the hovercraft pioneer, is a partner. Wavepower, as distinct from tidal power, such as is proposed at Morecambe Bay, was chosen as the most promising source of alternative energy for Britain in a study some months ago by Lord Rothschild and his central policy review staff, otherwise known as the "Think Tank". But apart from one or two small experiments in Japan, interest has been limited by the formidable technical considerations of how to extract power from the waves in worthwhile quantities. Dr Salter's innovation lies in a technique for harnessing the rolling motion of the waves instead of the up and down movement, as previous systems have proposed. Laboratory tests indicate that energy-capture by such means could be up to 90 per cent, compared to 10 per cent to 15 per cent by earlier, float-type mechanisms. Dr Salter said yesterday: "Wave power is clean, safe permanent and uses relatively simple well known technology. We in Britain are particularly fortunate in our resources of wave energy. The approaches to the Hebrides are probably the best site in the world." The amount of energy in waves reaching Britain's shore from the Atlantic is so great

that one of Dr Salter's generators little larger than a super-tanker could generate 50MW steadily for most of the year. A particular bonus is that in contrast to solar energy, peak power is available from North Atlantic waves in the winter when it is most needed. A battery of 30 generators costing about £200m, roughly the same as a large nuclear power station, could generate 500MW, enough to supply a medium-sized town. Each generator is envisaged as a concrete and steel box structure about a kilometre long. Most of the structure would be submerged to a depth of 10 to 20 metres, with perhaps one metre projecting above the surface. Waves would carry between 20 and 40 raves or cams, which would be rotated about an axis by waves passing over them. The effect on marine life would be negligible, and the generators would create large areas of flat water behind, which would be particularly attractive for fishing and sailing. One of the key difficulties on which the next stage of research is likely to centre is how to withstand the massive

Portuguese toil on the seventh day

From Jose Sherchiff Lisbon, Oct 6
Portugal is celebrating a special kind of labour day today. Everybody is at work. Factories are humming, shops are open, offices are working, newspapers are appearing and fields are being tilled. The people are responding to last week's appeal by Senhor Vascon Gonalves, the Prime Minister, to do a day's work for the nation. The Roman Catholic Church has disowned its members from the Sunday day of rest for the occasion. The answer to the appeal has been overwhelming. Trains are working to weekday schedules to bring commuters to work. Those who for any reason cannot get to their usual trade are working as volunteers cleaning up cities and towns. Students have volunteered to fill Lisbon of the hundreds of thousands of altered political posters that deface walls, and graffiti scrawled on statues and public monuments. Many are wearing red carnations as they sweep streets and scrape stone-work. The radio and television networks are putting out constant exhortations. "Portuguese in work!" "Democracy needs everybody's labour." Government officials are helping with the grape harvest in the wine growing areas. Strikers on the Lisbon docks have agreed to do *do Comercio* who have been out for more than a month, are producing the paper. The campaign is calculated to add about £17m to the country's revenue. Impetus to the campaign undoubtedly came from the poster campaign celebrating the foundation of the republic in Portugal in 1910. Both President Costa Gomes and Senhor Gonalves made public speeches to mark the occasion. In Lisbon, the President reviewed a march past of troops. His speech was in a subdued key as he outlined the reasons for the fall of the first republic. They were, he said, the economic crisis after the 1914-18 War, division among democrats, infiltration of men without principles or democratic faith, and failure to enlighten the people. Economic and financial conditions must be created rapidly to give all Portuguese the right to work with a just division of riches. He dubbed himself "an old republican who witnessed the first years of the republic", and said: "To include or keep in office men who show an incapacity to adapt themselves to the spirit of the Armed Force Movement is to har the way to the pluralist democracy which this spirit offered us." Senhor Gonalves spoke in a tumultuously enthusiastic crowd in Oporto, Portugal's second city. He warned his hearers against the demagogues and insisted that "the labour of the Portuguese people alone can rebuild this nation which was so weakened by 50 years of fascism". One of the symbolic acts of the celebrations was the renaming of the Salazar Bridge over the river Tagus in Lisbon, the April 25 Bridge. The new name had been daubed on it by demonstrators on April 25. Photograph, page 6



Mr Jenkins leaving the wrecked Horse and Groom, Guildford, yesterday followed by Commander Huntley of Scotland Yard.

Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, who flew from Norfolk to Guildford yesterday, said after inspecting the Seven Stars: "This is a terrible thing. My first reaction is one of horror, it is another senseless outrage and my sympathies go to the relatives of those who have been killed and injured." Last night Mr Jenkins told an election meeting at Birmingham town hall: "To plan to kill or maim young service girls and

those who were with them, many on a celebration after a course which they had just completed, is a perversion of human reason and an act which can only cause utmost universal revulsion. "It is also a reminder of how thin is the barrier between our civilization and the dark forces of violence and terrorism into which it is only too easy to slip. "Let no one underestimate the value of our democracy operating within the framework of consent. Let no one underestimate the extent to which we depend upon the acceptance by an overwhelming majority of our population of the rule of law, and the importance of our support for those who seek to uphold it." The Queen sent a telegram from Balmoral expressing shock and sympathy, and Mr Wilson

Cancellation of Soviet grain deal may help Mr Ford at elections

From Fred Emery Washington, Oct 6
President Ford appeared today to have made a shrewd move in terms of internal American politics by his action to stop large sales of maize and wheat to Russia. It was announced last night that after "crisis intervention" by Mr Ford, two commercial contracts worth about \$500m (£215m) had been cancelled outright. The White House explained that the proposed sales threatened a "grain drain" in the face of apparently disappointing prospects for the coming maize harvest. Domestic prices had to be protected, it said. Today the action looked like being cheered domestically as good if belated American work. Certainly many Americans feel that the Russians were at it again, trying to pull off a repeat of the massive grain purchases of 1972, which drove up prices. Thanks to the disruption caused in that affair, the selling of grain to the Russians has been a sensitive political issue. It is also politically more acceptable to take harsh steps towards the Russians than towards allies or the Japanese. Had these sales gone through on the eve of the congressional elections next month, there is little doubt that the Republican would have been in for an even greater hiding than all the polls predict. The word "crisis" is the President's. He explained informally to reporters that he had taken the necessary action "to overcome it, and to protect what he called the domestic and foreign situation. However, his action appears to have abashed Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, and infuriated the Russians, who say they will be playing according to his business rules. Continued on page 2, col 4

Mr Dohryn, the Soviet Ambassador, last night complained at a White House reception: "I do not like it to look like we are the villains." He was consoled by Dr Kissinger in the hearing of reporters with an apology for a "bureaucratic mistake". The Secretary of State appears to have been excluded from the president's crisis talks at which he twisted the arms of the grain dealers. Apprised apparently only late on Friday of the size of the sales—moderate rather than huge at 91 million bushels of corn and 31 million bushels of wheat—Mr Ford responded with a show of presidential "lawmaking" as the pressure is called. The deal was formally publicized and the grain dealers were summoned immediately to the White House. They agreed voluntarily to suspend the contracts and were briefly thanked for the patriotic gesture. Then they realized they had little option but to cancel the whole deal. Mr Earl Butz, the much criticized Agriculture Secretary, whose post is now in jeopardy, later suggested that the President could have ordered export controls into immediate effect had the grain companies not complied voluntarily. Mr Butz insisted that the outcome had averted the need for such controls and kept the markets open. The White House statement specified that the deal was cancelled at a meeting with dealers Mr Ford has set for tomorrow. It is anticipated that this voluntary cooperative effort will enable the United States to avoid the imposition of general export controls. Mr Butz also complained of the Russians' secrecy. He was all for détente, but he said, the Russians did not adhere to a gentlemen's agreement under which grain importing countries were supposed to restrict their purchases.

New offer today to beat Ford

Paul Roulledge Labour Editor
Ford Motors has called new talks today in an effort to break the deadlock in the four-week-old press shop dispute. The company will offer this afternoon an improved offer to union leaders of the 1,800 press shop men at Halewood and Genhams. They are claiming an extra £4 a week allowance operating a three-shift system. Ford said last night it would make a proposal on pay for re-shift workers so that they could continue on the company's overall pay offer of 53,000. The new initiative was prompted by progress made in negotiations last night. The union leaders met at 7.30 am on Saturday. Production is expected to be normal at the troubled Halewood plant if shop stewards' progress made in negotiations last night is maintained. Press shop workers at the Merseyside plant have returned to work, but the 1,000 Genhams strikers are not returning to work today. The resumption of active negotiations on Ford's offer of a 38 per cent increase spread over two years in return for industrial peace will once again attract attention on the size of the offer, and its relation to the UCU's social contract with the government, only three days before the election day. An indication of the political interest in the four-week-old dispute came at yesterday's Halewood stewards' meeting where the 100 shop floor leaders present unanimously adopted a resolution condemning "in total a political muck-raking of the American-owned Ford Motor company during the general election".

Labour fears certainty of victory may breed apathy among supporters

By our Political Editor
Within 72 hours of polling Mr Wilson and Labour's party managers see their main danger as a certainty of victory that will lead to apathy among their supporters on the day. Mr Wilson again emphasized at his campaign conference over the weekend that the end of the war has been so crucial for Britain. He attacked Mr Heath's theme of national unity: "a last desperate gamble to get back into power". In the coalition government he saw a Conservative Prime Minister, a Conservative Chancellor, and a Conservative Minister for Unemployment", sustained in Parliament by Conservative MPs. In one of the passages that would have made him a superlative advertisement executive, Mr Wilson said: "Coalition would mean Con policies, Con leadership by a Con party for a Con trick." It would last so long as it took the country to get back to the other cons.—confrontation and conflict. At the Conservative campaign conference, Lord Carrington, the former party chairman, said that in the constituencies a wide range of nationalization more of an issue in the election than in any he could remember. He had also met some electors who voted Liberal in February but who now do so again could give Labour a back-door chance of building a socialist stage economy in the next five years. At the tactical talks with their party managers and advisers yesterday Mr Wilson and Mr Heath were both showing themselves well content with their own campaigns and with the constituency reports that are to hand. Mr Heath is sure that a Conservative campaign is being brought to its peak at precisely the right time. No party leader or party manager is this time prepared to base himself on the opinion polls public or private. They are trusting their own judgment and instincts, and there are signs that they are all reckoning of the possibility of another fairly close run race. Both the main parties, particularly the Government, are on edge about some unpredictable

Hope of peaceful end to consulate siege

Santo Domingo, Oct 6.—A bloodless end appeared near today in the 10-day confrontation between the Dominican Government and a group of pro-Castro guerrillas holding seven hostages in the Venezuelan Consulate. The Government has broken its silence only once during the ordeal when the police chief announced that only the guerrillas' unconditional surrender would be accepted. Still, there were signs of a possible peaceful solution. Significantly, several guerrillas showed themselves openly at windows and at the doorway of the building this morning. The guerrillas of the January 12 Liberation Movement have now expressed a desire for asylum in Mexico or Peru and they have reduced their original demand to the release of a small number of political prisoners.—UPI.

State aid for oil group denied

The Thomson Organisation said at the weekend that a group that announced last week a major fund-raising operation for the Piper oilfield had neither sought nor received any undertaking from the Department of Energy or state opposition. Mr Patrick Jenkin, Opposition spokesman on energy, had suggested that the department was obliged to give certain assurances to the banking syndicates involved and that there was "something fishy" about the timing of the loans, made to Thomson Piper Petroleum and Occidental of Britain. Business News, page 15

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The last place you'd think of for a business lunch could be the best place to do business.

You'll be undisturbed, not overheard. The couple at the next table could be your best nothing and you'd not know. The bamboo walls have muffled the quiet, restful, discreet... that's Trader Vic's at lunchtime. And original. Your client may be impressed by your terms of business but he'll be absolutely knocked out by the London Sour, the Malaga, Pepper Steak and the rum-laced coffee. And when it comes to talking business each man should be an island. Life Tahiti or Seneca. Vic understands. He's a trader himself.

Trader Vic's at One. The Restaurant beneath the London Hilton. Phone 492 7556.



No takers for Mr Thorpe's TV talk-in

By Michael Hatfield Political Staff
An election campaign initiative by Mr Thorpe, leader of the Liberal Party, for all three party leaders to appear together on a television before polling day was rejected by Mr Wilson and Mr Heath last night. The proposal was made by Mr Thorpe in separate letters and died as quickly as a switch-off dot on a television scintillate letter of reply and colleagues. Mr Heath made it known that they thought it a bizarre attempt to capture publicity. In his letter to Mr Wilson, Mr Thorpe recalled that during the last general election Labour leader Harold Wilson had come at yesterday's Halewood stewards' meeting where the 100 shop floor leaders present unanimously adopted a resolution condemning "in total a political muck-raking of the American-owned Ford Motor company during the general election".

coal mining dispute to seek a settlement

The letter went on: "At this election, as we approach polling day, I find many electors still undecided as to how they will vote; they are deeply worried about the immediate future of Britain; and are more anxious to discover what unites the parties rather than the points on which they are divided." Accordingly, he believed that "we three could render equally valuable service to the electorate" by meeting on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday of this week for a live or recorded television interview. Mr Thorpe added: "I am confident that such a discussion would attract immense interest and could perform a valuable service in the electorate." Replying, Mr Wilson said that his proposal on the miners' dispute was designed to resolve it by negotiations in private. It should not be compared with Mr Thorpe's proposal for "yet another television programme". His letter continued: "The issues before the nation are too grave and too complex to be presented to the people in the form of televised argument, as I am sure you will agree when you have had time to give the matter some thought." Election news, pages 4, 6; Voting to downgrade Parliament, 12

HOME NEWS

Supplies for schools 'cut off because councils are in debt'

Local authorities were running so badly into debt that in some areas essential supplies for schools were being stopped because of non-payment of bills, head teachers said yesterday.



Pupils of Cranleigh School and their entry which won the BP Schools Buildacar Competition, at Bordon, Hampshire, yesterday.

Teachers in Scotland told to curb duties

Leaders of the Scottish Secondary Teachers' Association said last night that their 6,700 members were being asked to ban non-teaching duties because of delay in preparing the Houghton Committee report on teachers' salaries.

Pit pay deal seems to break social contract

The National Coal Board has conceded basic rate increases of £1.30 a week to 18,000 miners in an unpublicized deal that appears to breach one of the rules of the social contract, although the TUC might not agree.

Charities fear big drop in gifts from industry

Leading British charities are facing a serious cutback in gifts from big business because of inflation.

Busmen plan strike on election day

Sheffield bus drivers and conductors yesterday voted to continue an overtime ban and to stage a one-day token strike on election day, next Thursday, in protest at lack of progress over a wage claim.

Many visitors did not wait for the end. They pulled out garden shears and began to attack the long grass... Learning to live with the segregated dead

From a Staff Reporter Belfast It is a truism of life in Northern Ireland that even the dead are kept apart by religious barriers.

Victims at Guildford were recent recruits

Mr William Forsyth, aged 18, and Mr John Hunter, aged 17, the two Scots Guards recruits killed in a Guildford public house explosion on Saturday night, were lifelong friends who joined the Army together four weeks ago.



Mr James Cooper, injured in one of the Guildford explosions, with Nurse Elizabeth Hanson at Cambridge Military Hospital, Aldershot, yesterday.

They joined up at a recruiting office in Paisley, near their homes in Barrow, Renfrewshire, and were sent to Pirbright depot for basic training.

Mr James Cooper, injured in one of the Guildford explosions, with Nurse Elizabeth Hanson at Cambridge Military Hospital, Aldershot, yesterday.

UDA talks with Mr Cosgrave

From Robert Fisk Belfast Senior officers in the Protestant paramilitary Ulster Defence Association confirmed yesterday that Mr Thomas Lytle, one of the UDA's leaders in Belfast, had recently taken part in secret informal discussions with Mr Cosgrave, the Irish Prime Minister, and two other members of the Dublin Cabinet while on a visit to the Republic.

US airmen face fuel cutback

American airmen serving in Britain face a cold, hard winter. Stricter economy measures are being introduced by the United States Air Force at its bases in East Anglia.

'Hope gone' for lost trawler

Two fishery cruisers were searching the Moray Firth yesterday for signs of the Perth-based trawler, Trident, presumed lost with all seven hands.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy CAPTAINS: O. J. Bent, Ret. List, Jan. 1, 1975, to be promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral on 1st January 1975.

Police seek two women after blasts at pubs

Continued from page 1 said in a telegram to Mr Albert Cook, mayor of Guildford: "I would like to express my deep sympathy and that of the whole Government to the relatives of those who have been killed, and of the many injured, in the outrageous terrorist attack in Guildford."

Weather forecast and recordings

Weather forecast and recordings section containing a map of the British Isles, a table of weather forecasts for various regions, and a table of weather recordings for the previous day.

Conservative candidates demand death penalty

Several calls were made yesterday for the restoration of capital punishment for acts of terrorism.

Previous list of outrages in England recalled

A list of bomb outrages in England since February last year includes the following: July 17, 1974: A woman killed and 41 people injured in the Tower of London.

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Handwritten text at the bottom of the page: "مکانم الأحمول"

HOME NEWS

Elderly mental patients can be treated and helped, consultant says

By John Roper Medical Reporter It should be the concern of everyone involved with old people, including the elderly themselves, to combat the dangerously mistaken view that old people with mental illness are untreatable and beyond help, a consultant psychiatrist says today.

child and finally he was put into a ward full of others being treated in the same way. It was likely that at that time old people were not just the role of a child but that of a baby.

Doctors protest over higher insurance payments

By Our Medical Reporter Family doctors are protesting to the Government about the proposed increase in national insurance payments for self-employed persons.

that British-born doctors are just not becoming family doctors any more, he said. "The gap is being filled by an increasing proportion of GPs from overseas."

Gaels celebrate revival in culture and language

From Ronald Faux Dundee In the face of elections, inflation and a surge of oily materialism approaching their strongholds in north Scotland, Gaels descend on Dundee this week for their national Mod.

decline the Gaelic language was gaining strength. The number of adults attempting to learn Gaelic had risen recently and the growth in support for Scottish nationalism had made people throughout Britain more aware of Gaelic needs.

Welsh prepare to struggle anew over 'wet' Sundays

In pulpit and public bar, in manse and hotel lounge, the battle plans are being drawn up for the great Welsh struggle of 1975, the Iechyd yn iwr.

At opening time on Sundays, Welshmen still walk or drive across the county boundaries to get their Sunday aperitif. Or they may even go for a ride in the buffet car of the Festiniog railway, which is a thin, wet line in Sunday-dry Gwynedd.

Regional report Trevor Fishlock Cardiff

The passions that will be aroused in some quarters promise to make the present general election arguments seem pretty small beer in comparison. But the battle could end in confusion.

The Rev William Rees, secretary of the temperance committee of the Baptist Union of Wales, said: "The figures for alcoholism and absenteeism are increasing. Wales would be better off if people drank less or gave it up. And as far as Sunday is concerned, we regard it as a special day and, as the last poll showed, people in five counties wanted to keep the old tradition."

Mr Jenkins and Mrs Williams a 'menace'

Two Labour pro-marketeters, Mr Roy Jenkins and Mrs Shirley Williams, were attacked by a miners' leader, Mr Michael McGahey, yesterday, as a menace to the Labour Party.

Mr McGahey told the Press Association: "Those in the Labour movement who want to sabotage it—let them leave. We want democratic decisions in the movement and people who will carry out the democratic decisions of the party. We don't trust the Mayhews and don't want the Mayhews."

GENERAL ELECTION

Final tense days for Mr Heath take him from the Yorkshire marginals to Kent's 'barometer'

By John Wioder Mr Heath's long day on Saturday was one of the busiest of the campaign. Leaving Manchester in the early morning, he flew to Teesside where he met the press, ate cheese sandwiches and drank beer in one of the crowded public houses before addressing a milling throng in Stockton market place.

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dash back to Teesside airport. In the evening, Mr Heath spoke in Bexleyheath and then in his own constituency. Here, he turned his attention to Mr Wilson's threat on Friday against rogue employers who were willing to ignore the social contract.

His week starts early when he takes election call on Radio 4 at 9 am today answering questions from voters. During the day there will be the morning press conference at party headquarters, a party political broadcast and also a television programme with other party leaders. This busy day will end with a public meeting at Orpington where the Conservatives hope to retain the seat against Liberal attempts to recapture their prestige outpost of the past.

Tomorrow, Mr Heath will tour marginals in Yorkshire and on Wednesday a visit to the South-east takes in Britain's most accurate political barometer, Gravesend. In spite of boundary changes this seat has not yet failed in a general election to return an MP representing the governing party since Sir Irving Albery held it during the National Government of the thirties.

Scornfully, Mr Heath said that when a trade union leader extracted higher wages by threat of strike from an employer who had no general guidelines, it was the employer who was at fault, according to Mr Wilson, and the employer who must be penalized by a harsher limitation on prices.

Benn attack on 'antics' of Liberal Party

From Pat Healy Plymouth Mr Ron, Secretary of State for Industry, launched into an attack on the Liberal Party and coalition governments when he toured Plymouth shopping centres and addressed a public meeting in Falmouth on Saturday.

Undecided voters begin leaning to the left

By Professor Richard Rose The Labour Party is picking up more support from the undecided voters than any other party, and the Liberals are also attracting more floating voters, according to a Louis Harris International opinion survey released yesterday. It was conducted for London Weekend Television's Weekend World programme.

Success of third-force candidates will have greater impact on Conservatives

By Professor Richard Rose An increase in third-force MPs to as much as 60 would leave 585 seats to be divided among the two largest parties. To secure an overall majority, the leading party would need 25 per cent of the remaining seats. That would present greater difficulties to Conservatives than Labour, because a big increase would probably reflect Liberal success in making seats from the Conservatives.

Single-issue campaign a handicap for SNP

By Geoffrey Smith Now a majority of people feel inclined to support the Scottish National Party - a single-issue campaign. That is the big question over the nationalist challenge in central Scotland.

Tories see sign of ebb tide in Liberalism

Continued from page 1 which faced Britain it would be impossible for any government to take the necessary action to deal with it. Labour had the movement and people who will carry out the democratic decisions of the party.

Mr Jenkins and Mrs Williams a 'menace'

Two Labour pro-marketeters, Mr Roy Jenkins and Mrs Shirley Williams, were attacked by a miners' leader, Mr Michael McGahey, yesterday, as a menace to the Labour Party.

News value fades as leaflet mountain grows

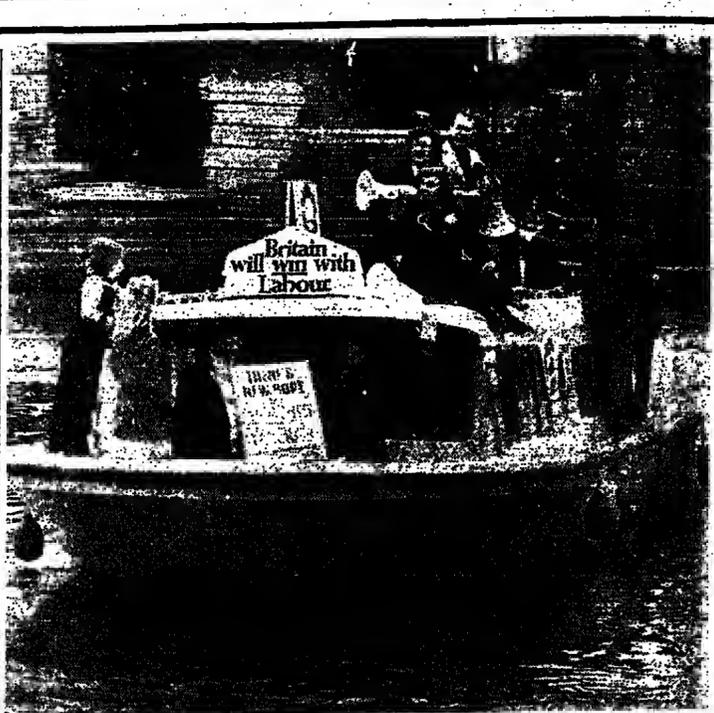
It is a useful rule of thumb for journalists that the news value of a conference varies in inverse proportion to the volume of the documents distributed at it. Fringe parties attracted to the limelight of election publicity have a proclivity to pour out mountains of leaflets that would need a suitcase to be carried away in and to speeches as long and vehement as a performance of The Ring.

Single-issue campaign a handicap for SNP

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Afloat for a vote, three Labour candidates with Thames constituencies, Mr Andrew Quicke, Kingston upon Thames, Mr Andrew MacKinnlay, Kingston upon Thames, Surbiton, and Mr Andrew Hudson, Esher.

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Party took in February. The SNP, however, is trying to double the seven MPs it had in the last Parliament. The seats most vulnerable to SNP attack are Labour-held.

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Single-issue campaign a handicap for SNP

By Geoffrey Smith Now a majority of people feel inclined to support the Scottish National Party - a single-issue campaign. That is the big question over the nationalist challenge in central Scotland.

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Table of the Polls

Table with 5 columns: Poll, C, Lab, L, Date of fieldwork, Size of sample. Rows include Marplan, Gallup, Business Decisions, Louis Harris, and ORC.

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A Volvo never had looks like this before.

It's a fact we've always had to face.
A car with a famous designer's name on the side will have a crowd round it in minutes.
One with fancy engineering gets mechanics falling over themselves to service it.
But a safe, reliable, long-lasting car like a Volvo doesn't normally get the wolf whistles.
 Normally, we said.
 This year, two unusual events have occurred.
We've brought out a whole new series of cars, our first since 1966.
And people have started stopping and staring at them.
 Even the pump attendant, who sees more cars

than the rest of us see TV, picked the new 244 out for its looks.
 A mechanic, who's had oil under his nails since he was able to walk, spent an afternoon under the bonnet.
 A housewife, looking at the car as if it were another woman's home, liked the decor and furniture.
 Now, it's all very nice to be fashionable for once.
 But admiration wasn't the only thing we were after.
 When we re-did the front we were looking for a design that could take the sting out of a 50 mile an hour collision.
 When we developed the bigger engine and gave it an aluminium head and an overhead camshaft we wanted a car that was gentler on the ears. Easier

on the pocket. More responsive to the foot. And less demanding on the gear changing arm.
 When we re-designed the seats we were more bothered about how they felt than how they looked.
 In putting in the much simpler rack and pinion steering, our intention was to take a load off your shoulders.
 And in opting for a stepped-bore master cylinder our only concern was that you shouldn't have to push harder on the pedal if a brake circuit let you down.
 So, you see, we haven't changed that much.
 It's just that, at long last, we look as good as we are.

The new Volvo 244.

THE VOLVO 2444.00 IS FROM £2494.44. MANUFACTURERS' RECOMMENDED RETAIL PRICE INCLUDING VAT AND SPECIAL CAR TAX. VOLVO CONCESSIONS (UK) LIMITED, LEX HOUSE, 370/386 HIGH ROAD, WEMBLEY, MIDDLESEX HA9 6RL. TEL: 01-875 8511. EXPORT ENQUIRIES: C3 ALBERT WARE, LONDON W16. TEL: 01-463 0821.

GENERAL ELECTION

Manchester gives Mr Powell his most stormy reception yet

By Christopher Warren
Mr Enoch Powell had the stormiest reception of his campaign when he made his second appearance on the anti-Common Market platform of the Get Britain Out campaign in Manchester on Saturday.

No longer the Brighton bellringer, but scorn still bites Hailsham mesmerism lingers on

By Marcel Berlins
They came to see the Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone they remembered from nearly two decades ago, the bell ringer of Brighton, the emotional, often wayward but brilliant engineer of the great Conservative revival of the late 1950s.

WEST EUROPE

Police raid strikers in Madrid church

From Our Correspondent Madrid, Oct 6
With 32,000 workers involved in a wave of strikes throughout Spain, police raided a Madrid church this weekend, breaking up a factory workers' meeting and taking 200 people into custody.



Lisbon students obey a Government plea to spend Sunday at work and help with cleaning jobs.

Tempers cool among Rome politicians

From Peter Nichols Rome, Oct 6
President Leone begins the series of consultations tomorrow from which a new Government should emerge.
Within the week the name should be known of the first candidate for the task of trying to form a Government in a country plagued, as one leading newspaper suggests this morning, by the "nightmare of Welmar".

Public more cynical on party aims, study says

By Our Political Editor
The ninth in the general election studies sponsored since 1959 by Nuffield College, dealing with the dead-end of February 28, 1974, is notable for the retreat alike from dogmatic judgment and psephological theory. It begins in chapter one with a heretical question: "Do elections matter?"

Fight for the 39 vital marginals: Part 13

Bury and Radcliffe

Description
This constituency has been marginal in the memory of all concerned in the present contest. In the postwar years it has been held by the Conservatives apart from 1964 to 1970 when Mr David Easor, a television actor, held it for Labour when there was Liberal intervention.

Conservative
Michael Fidler (53), business consultant. Educated at Salford Grammar School and Salford Royal Technical College. Member of Prestwich Council from 1951 to 1963 and mayor in 1957-7.

Labour
Frank White (34), industrial relations adviser to large company in Trafford Park, Manchester. Member of Bolton Borough Council for 10 years, magistrate for six, and a member of Greater Manchester Metropolitan County Council. Married with three children.

Liberal
Anthony Benson (44), was member of Tooting Urban District Council for three years. Primary school manager and trustee of local Methodist church. Managing director of small textile dyeing and finishing firm and member of British Textile Employers' Association, British Man-Made Fibres Council, end of a European organization for firms involved in dyeing and printing of textiles. Married with four daughters.

February result
Electorate 78,316
Fidler, M. (C) 31,113
White, F. R. (Lab) 30,768
C majority 345

Liberal
Richard Wainwright (56), chartered accountant, won seat in 1966 after contesting it in 1964, 1967, and 1970. Lost to Labour in 1970 and regained the seat in February. Chief Liberal Parliamentary spokesman on economic and industrial affairs, 1966 to 1970. Educated at Shrewsbury School and Colne College, Cambridge. Liberal spokesman on trade and industry.

Labour
David Clark (35), university lecturer, won seat for Labour in 1970. Vice-chairman of Parliamentary Labour Party environment group, and secretary of all-party wool, textile group. Born in Manchester, Withington in 1936. Educated at Windermere Grammar School and Manchester University, president of students' union, 1963 to 1964.

Conservative
Kenneth Davy (33), financial consultant. Elected in 1970, 1973, and last February. Member, Huddersfield Conservative Association, Huddersfield councillor. Married, with three daughters.

February result
Electorate: 60,276
Wainwright, R. S. (L) 20,984
Clark, D. (Lab) 22,853
Davy, K. E. (C) 10,855
L majority 719

Colne Valley

Description
It is generally accepted that the literary epic The Crowthors of Bankdam, now being serialized for Yorkshire housewives by BBC Radio Leeds, is set in the Colne Valley. Its distinctive characters, fighting for weaving contracts, introducing new looms, and generally wheeling and dealing are not all that far removed from present-day industrial life.

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Mr Brezhnev champions détente

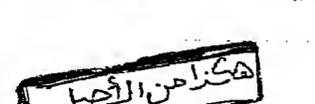
From Gretel Spitzer Berlin, Oct 6
Mr Leonid Brezhnev gave the green light today for a continuation of the détente policy and for further concrete steps in the development of relations between Moscow and Bonn "in their mutual advantage".

NW Europe told to adopt flexible farming policy

From Our Correspondent Geneva
Flexible production policies in agriculture are advocated for north-western European countries by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) which is holding its European regional conference this week at Lausanne.

Dynamite ship explodes after direct hit

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Oct 6
The French naval escort vessel Champepeleis today sailed and sank the abandoned 420-ton Cyprus cargo ship Ammersee, which had been drifting near the Channel Islands with a dangerous cargo of 150 tons of dynamite on board.



OVERSEAS

Cyprus church in chaos as rival bishops reflect political divisions in their own squabbling

From Paul Martin Nicosia, Oct 6

One of the great impediments facing Greek Cypriots as a result of the turmoil through which the country has passed is the future of the church.

The most powerful single institution in the island, it now finds itself in chaos. Its elected spiritual leader, Archbishop Makarios, is in exile, it is split into two rival synods and it has become a tragic reflection of the political divisions of the Greek Cypriots.

The Archbishopric, in the centre of Nicosia, is shell-holed and blackened as a result of the coup against the Archbishop. The once powerful Kyrenia see has been obliterated by the Turkish invasion, its lands in Turkish hands and its people scattered.

So much so that after the Turkish invasion the rebel Bishop of Kyrenia, who had been unfrocked by Archbishop Makarios but reinstated by the coup leaders, declared: "We four (meaning Archbishop Makarios and the three rebels) are to blame for what has happened. We should all be hanged up in Metaxas Square and face a firing squad."

The rift in the church opened long before the coup and was part of the struggle inside the Greek Cypriot community. Backed by Eoka movement, the three bishops declared that Archbishop Makarios was holding power illegally. They called on him to decide whether he would be head of state or head of the church. At a synod they called, the rebels declared the Archbishop unfrocked.

Archbishop Makarios lasted no time in retreating. He called a major synod attended by leaders of the Greek Orthodox Church and including the Patriarchs of Jerusalem, Antioch and Alexandria, and unfrocked his three bishops.

He replaced them with six new bishops, dividing the sees into two for administrative reasons.

The three rebels became the focus for the anti-Makarios campaign waged by General George Grivas. The right-wing opposition ignored the Archbishop's unfrocking of the bishops and rallied round them. Archbishop Makarios was referred to as Mr Muskoskosis by name by opposition newspapers. Only a court order restrained them.

Although the dispute seriously rocked the church, the Archbishop did come out on top. Then came the coup against him. One of the first acts of the putschists was to oust the six bishops appointed by Archbishop Makarios and to install the three rebels. Every effort was made to blacken the name of Makarios and the right wing wasted no time in digging up alleged sins of Archbishop Makarios and those in the church hierarchy who supported him.

However, there was another change when the Turkish invasion came. In Paphos, the seat of the senior bishop, the rebel Bishop Yennadios was forced to vacate the bishopric in the face of demonstrations by angry Makarios followers. Paphos is a traditional centre of Makarios support.

Even in Larnaca, the seat of the Kition see and an Eoka stronghold, the pro-Makarios church council stood against the return of the rebel bishop. Finally, the bishop had to accept two armed benches to seize church funds and documents.

After Bishop Yennadios moved from Paphos to Nicosia, he installed himself in the Archbishopric from which the Archbishop used to direct affairs of state and church. However, he was soon ordered to leave the Archbishopric because of pressure from the Makarios flock. They maintained that the Archbishop remained the elected leader of the church and that while he

lived that leadership could not be disputed.

As it is, the rift within the church hampers the performance of the most fundamental church functions. In churches still loyal to the Archbishop the normal custom of praying first for the Archbishop and then for the local bishop is followed. In those where Eoka-B dictates matters, prayers for the Archbishop have been abolished and only the rebel bishops are prayed for.

Among the clerics the problem is more delicate. At the Makheras monastery, for example, the monks are divided on the Makarios issue. So they held a meeting and voted that for the moment they will pray only for the abbot.

The Archbishop does enjoy wide popular following as spiritual leader. He is regarded as a staunch and even casts his spiritual net further than the shores of Cyprus. He was regarded by his supporters as the hope for the entire Orthodox world. After all, he had been reduced to virtual impotence by the recent political upheavals.

The Archbishop himself played the role of the evangelist of old. He travelled widely, visiting churches in Moscow and baptizing 10,000 babies in Kenya. Many Greek Orthodox children in Kenya and the Seychelles have taken the name Makarios. In Cyprus there are few.

Clearly, the church is worried about the future. The mess into which it has got itself has caused widespread dissatisfaction among the faithful. However, there is no easy solution.

Even if the Archbishop and the rebel camp hurried the hatchet the problem would not be solved. Something would have to be done about the six new bishops created by Archbishop Makarios. And even if the problem were solved there is no doubt whatsoever that the church will have lost much of its influence.

Concern at political pressures on press

Hongkong, Oct 6.—The Commonwealth Press Union (CPU) yesterday expressed concern at growing government and trade union pressure on newspapers.

The CPU, whose members represent some 600 media outlets in more than 30 Commonwealth countries, also reiterated its stand in support of press freedom.

The policy statements were made in a resolution unanimously approved at the closing session of the CPU's four-day twelfth quadrennial conference here on the theme "Pressures on the press".

Sir William Barnston, the CPU chairman, recalled in his closing speech a remark to the conference by Lord Shawcross, chairman of the Press Council in Britain, that press freedom was "a tender plant".

As such it needed careful cultivation, said Sir William, who is also chairman of the board of Reuters.

The resolution on press freedom said the conference was "deeply concerned" by reports from members of increasing pressures on newspapers from a variety of quarters, including governmental, trade union and so-called activist movements, designed to exercise a form of censorship.

"It reaffirms its view that the best interests of a community are served by newspapers, the editors of which are unrestricted in their freedom to seek, receive and impart truthful information and ideas, within the limits prescribed by morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society."

The CPU also said that newsprint shortages and large price increases, together with the face of many newspapers throughout the Commonwealth. In a resolution described by one Indian delegate as too diluted and falling short of the expectations of developing countries, the union said it hoped larger users and newsprint producers could cooperate in ensuring adequate supplies to all publishers at an equitable price.

Lord Astor of Hever, the CPU president, praised the organization's work in defence of press freedom, and paid high tribute to the keynote speech by Lord Shawcross, who headed the Royal Commission on the British Press in 1961-62.

Lord Shawcross had called for a fighting defence of press freedom in Britain before bodies set up by the Labour Government to study broadcasting and the press.—Reuter.

World chess draw

Moscow, Oct 6.—Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi yesterday agreed on a draw in the adjourned ninth game of their chess match to decide who will face Bobby Fischer for the world title. Karpov still leads 2-0.—Reuter.

Greece appeals for international action

Athens, Oct 6.—Mr George Mavros, the Greek Foreign Minister, last night called for international action to settle the Cyprus crisis.

Outlining his Government's foreign policy in a television and radio address, he said: "The problem of Cyprus is not a question between Greece and Turkey. It is an international matter and the survival of all the postwar international organizations, and, I would say, also that of the western civilization, depends on its settlement."

He said Cyprus, a small, unarmed, independent and non-aligned state, had become the object of "the barbarian attack of a strong neighbour and lost its independence". He continued: "What is happening in Cyprus has only two precedents in our century: The course of Fascism in

Ethiopia and that of Nazism towards Czechoslovakia."

Mr Mavros said that the Cyprus crisis had proved the total failure of all international organizations.

Greece, withdrew from the Nato military alliance. When a defensive alliance is unable to prevent an armed conflict between two of its members, how can it then protect them against the attack of a third party?" he asked.

"We by no means changed the orientation of our foreign policy after our withdrawal from Nato. We remain in the western world, and, more particularly, in the European area out of which we cannot live."

Nicosia, Oct 6.—Mr Rauf Denkash, the Turkish Cypriot leader, said yesterday that the Turkish Cypriots intended starting their own airline. He told reporters also that the

Turkish lira would be established as legal currency alongside the Cyprus pound and the Turkish Cypriot community would maintain its own radio and television services.

The maintenance of agricultural properties in Turkish occupied zones was receiving priority in the efforts to restore normal life after the recent war.

Turkish Cypriot office workers have been conscripted to work on farms and orchards previously owned by Greek Cypriots, who fled from northern Cyprus when it was occupied by the Turkish Army. The office workers most speed up to two days a week tending orange and lemon groves.

Agricultural exports worth millions of pounds, mainly oranges, lemons and potatoes, have been lost since the Turkish invasion in July.—Reuter.

12,000 warriors engaged in Papua battle

Port Moresby, Oct 6.—Fighting between 12,000 warriors broke out again today in the troubled highlands of Papua-New Guinea as the authorities moved in to stop the highest clash in recent years.

Police reports from the Chimbu district said that a third warrior had died in the clash which went on between a joint war party from the Yare, Doni and Brindri clans, and the Nuanetsi tribe.

A police mobile squad, sent to the remote outstation at Naganaima, about 250 miles north-west of Port Moresby, used tear gas to separate two lines of warriors this morning, but fighting broke out on another front.—Reuter.

Pakistan Opposition leaders accused

From Our Correspondent Rawalpindi, Oct 6

The Government has accused Mr Abdul Wali Khan, leader of the Opposition in the Pakistan National Assembly, and another opposition leader, of attempting to undermine the constitution and the loyalty of Pakistan's armed forces.

Mr Hafiz Pirzada, Federal Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs, said yesterday that proposed interviews by Mr Wali Khan and other opposition leaders, belonging to the United Democratic Front (UDF) with foreign envoys in Rawalpindi to air their views on the Baluchistan situation would be a violation of "international norms". He hoped the envoys would not receive opposition delegations. He was commenting on the

decision of the UDF to write to the secretaries general of the United Nations and the Islamic Secretariat and chiefs of the three armed services in Pakistan seeking their intervention in Baluchistan.

In letters to the chiefs of the army, air force and navy, Mr Pirzada, said that amounted to subverting the loyalty of the armed forces, which were subordinate to the federal Government and were debarred from acting independently of its authority.

Mr Pirzada hinted that legal action might be taken against Mr Wali Khan, whom he described as "his master's voice", meaning that he reflected the views of President Daud of Afghanistan on Baluchistan. The law provided for stringent punishment for those

guilty of subverting the constitution, he said.

Mr Bhutto, the Prime Minister, in letters to the United Nations Secretary General and the Secretary General of the Islamic Secretariat has also charged President Daud of instigating trouble in Baluchistan. Mr Bhutto was replying to President Daud's allegations of arrest by the Baluchistan Government against the Baluchis and Pathans in Pakistan.

Mr Bhutto said that if, as President Daud claimed, there was a threat to peace and security in the region, this arose from Afghanistan's continued interference in Pakistan's internal affairs and its violation of the basic United Nations principles concerning respect for the territorial integrity of states.

Clever the way they built London around the Westbury.

Located in New Bond Street, the Westbury is near the smart shops, art galleries, theatres and night clubs of the West End. It offers you friendly personal service in an atmosphere of luxury and its restaurant is renowned for excellent international cuisine and fine wines. Stay at the Westbury next time you're in London.



Whereabouts of Chairman Mao kept secret

From David Bonavia Peking, Oct 6

The Chinese authorities continue to impose strict secrecy regarding the whereabouts of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Members of a delegation accompanying President Bongo of Gabon, some of whom yesterday met Chairman Mao, tonight refused to answer any questions about the location of the meeting.

It is not clear whether they themselves did not know or whether their Chinese hosts had asked them not to disclose this information.

Chairman Mao has apparently been absent from Peking for more than two months but has meanwhile met several foreign leaders and was today pictured

in newspapers meeting the Gabon delegation against a backdrop of a plain curtain. Diplomats speculate that recent meetings may have taken place either in the seaside resort of Pei-shih, near Peking, or in the southern city of Hangchow or both.

Chinese officials are playing down the illness of Mr Chou En-Lai, the Prime Minister, who is said by some diplomats to be still undergoing hospital treatment despite his appearance at the grand reception on the eve of the October 1 anniversary celebrations.

President Bongo said at a farewell banquet in Peking tonight that he had had talks with Mr Chou as well as Chairman Mao.

Krishna Menon tributes

From Michael Hornsby Delhi, Oct 6

Tribute poured in from all over India today to Mr V. K. Krishna Menon, the architect with Mr Nehru of India's policy of non-alignment, who died at the age of 78 in a Delhi hospital early today after a heart attack.

President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed said that India had "lost an eminent statesman and a great patriot". Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, said that with Mr Menon's death "a volcano is extinct". Both Mr Ahmed and Mrs Gandhi were among the Government leaders and friends who came to pay their last respects and place wreaths at the former Defence Minister's Delhi residence.

The thousands of children we never even notice

Chinese children are invisible. It is a trick they learned from their parents and is their way of coping with a bewildering, alien, most incomprehensible society.

The rules of the Chinese community in Britain are unwritten but unequivocal—keep your head down, make no trouble and they will not even notice you are here. Keep a low profile and there will be no antagonism, things will run smoothly. It seems to work. British people buy their take-away meals with convenient regularity. But they never take in the world on the other side of the stainless steel barrier. There is a negative, almost evasive, blankness in our attitudes. We do not really see anyone at all.

But the Chinese are here, and Chinese children do arrive in vast numbers every week. The exact tally is hard to calculate—some children make a two-hop entry and others are registered as British (born here), sent home for "discipline" and reenter at 14 or 15 years old. But more Chinese children are now entering this country than children from any other country.

It is hardly surprising Hongkong is hurting at the seams. More than four million people are stacked and packed into its few square miles of rocky, infertile territory, perched precariously on the edge of the massive Chinese mainland. Half the population is under 16 years old. Last year, more than 3,000 of them arrived in Britain to join parents. There will be more this year.

In the meantime, what are we doing for the Chinese children who are here? The answer: very little.

There are discussions on West Indian problems, and teaching techniques for Indian sub-continent children. Community relations officers, teachers and special language centres have these immigrant concentrates taped. Chinese children are left out. They are simply not acknowledged by educationists or sociologists. Worst of all, they are ignored by British society.

Chinese children are desperately isolated. They are thinly scattered across the country (there is just as likely to be a chop suey bar or a chippy or a take-away in Elland or Bognor Regis or Rickmansworth, as in any big city). Often the Chinese family is the only immigrant family in the small town or village—the Chinese child is the only strange face at the local school.

A teacher often thinks he is facing a small temporary and insoluble problem which (if ignored firmly enough) will go away. The Chinese child sits out in British classrooms. He cannot communicate and schools are too busy, too preoccupied, and too unaware to try to communicate with him. Most teachers have absolutely no idea what language the Chinese child speaks or about the special techniques of teaching English to this particularly complex language grouping. Over-specialization in English language teaching has herded the experts into the language centres of dense immigrant areas. The everyday class teacher has little idea how to deal with the challenge of one bewildered Cantonese or Mandarin speaking child. Educational shunters have been pulled down on the language difficulties of

Chinese children. Life is confusing, lonely and often deeply depressing. For children with no English and no hope of being taught any, school is a defeating process.

Chinese children are obedient and sensitive. In the face of such colossal difficulties they are likely to despair, even when they are highly intelligent. Their passivity makes them natural targets for bullying; their conventional schooling and a home life full of deference for age and authority makes the rowdiness of British schools into an impossibly frightening experience. Like watching a speeded up film without the benefit of an explanatory soundtrack.

We need to notice Chinese children. They need special help. We ignore their existence at a high price—there are bound to be more of them; no one is going home. However alien their strange faces may look in our little English towns, they are citizens of tomorrow's British world. They are going to be here in increasing numbers.

There is something absurd in spending months of school time, organizing trips to the British Museum Exhibition of Chinese Culture, while Chinese children drop out through utter frustration, give up school because of simple unhappiness or else spend the day working the take-away shop. Chinese children are heirs to one of the world's greatest cultures; they have a vast amount to contribute to our schools. Instead of hoping they will go away, or pretending that they're not really here at all, we could be using the novelty and the vigour and the intellect of Chinese children to enrich the school experience.

Chinese children deserve a better future than the one that now looms before them. If we offer them nothing, the wastage will be a criminal one.

The report Chinese Children by Brian Jackson and Anne Garvey is published today by Cambridge Educational Development Trust.

Anne Garvey



Fear is the most dangerous aspect of breast cancer

The clinical detail of the press coverage of Mrs Betty Ford's operation for removal of her breast may have surprised women on this side of the Atlantic, but Americans are much less inhibited than us in talking about cancer. There are more than 30,000 operations for breast cancer alone each year in Britain, and more than 10,000 deaths, yet though one woman in every 17 in the population develops the condition the attitude of many still seems to be that "it can't happen to me".

Far too often still women come to their doctors months after finding a lump in the breast, though by now everyone knows the importance of early treatment.

Part of the explanation for this delay is fear that treatment will mean removal of the breast. In many cases, however, this will not be necessary if an operation is done early enough, and surgeons are now experimenting with new methods of removal of early tumours that leave no obvious trace of the operation.

Breast cancer is a dangerous illness because while still small the tumour may seed itself in other parts of the body such as the bones of the spine. The reason that surgeons remove the whole breast is that they hope to prevent recurrence of the tumour from any seeds that may have been spreading in the breast tissue. The first line of defence beyond the breast against this spread are the lymph nodes, bean-shaped rubbery glands found under the arm (and also in the groins, the neck, and many other parts of the body). These lymph nodes under the arm often do trap cells spreading from a breast tumour, and for that reason the standard operation for breast

cancer also includes either removal of those glands along with the breast or treatment of the region after operation by radiotherapy.

More recently, however, some surgeons have argued that in early cases—when the tumour is still small and there is no evidence of any spread to the lymph nodes—the traditional, massive operation is unnecessary. Good results have been obtained by simply removing the tumour with no more than an inch or so of surrounding breast tissue. In favourable cases—so-called stage I tumours—such a simple procedure can achieve survival rates of 80 per cent or better measured five years after the operation; but comparison of the results of these alternative operations is still in progress, and the big, radical operation still has its advocates.

A newer variant on the simple operation adds to it remodelling of the breast using a silicone implant. Silicone has been used widely in North America in operations by plastic surgeons to restore the shape of sagging breasts in topless waitresses and to increase the size of the breasts in flat-chested women. This experience is now being used to provide women with an internal replacement for the portion of the breast removed by a cancer surgeon. At present this procedure is still under trial: surgeons have not yet agreed whether the implant should be inserted at the time of the first operation, or a few days later, or after a delay of some months.

However, there seems a good prospect that the treatment will prove safe and reliable in selected cases and that some women at least will be spared the distress sometimes caused by conventional surgery. This sort of approach will be possible only in early cases of breast cancer,

however, and it adds further emphasis to the need for women to get treatment as soon as possible. The publicity given to Mrs Ford's operation has apparently led to many more women going to breast screening clinics in the United States. These combine physical examination of the breast with tests using X-rays, ultrasound, and thermography. In Britain the Department of Health takes the view that breast clinics have yet to prove their value, so there are only a handful of experimental units within the NHS—but BUPA does offer breast-screening to private patients at its medical centre in London (Webb House, 210 Pentonville Road, London, N1. Telephone: 01-273 4651).

Many more early cases of breast cancer could be detected and treated successfully if women could be persuaded to learn how to examine themselves. This is best done just after a menstrual period. The breasts should first be examined in the looking glass for any changes in appearance, particularly any change in the region of the nipple. Then lying on her back a woman should examine each breast in turn, using the flats of the fingers, and taking each of the four quadrants in turn.

Then—and this is a crucial factor—any woman finding a lump or anything else unusual should see her doctor. No matter how busy he may seem he will always find time for a possible lump in the breast—even though many turn out to be no reason for alarm.

Women who have had an operation for breast cancer can get information on practical problems from the Mastectomy Association, 1 Colworth Road, Croydon CR0 7AD.

Dr Tony Smith Our Medical Correspondent

مکان الأهل

SPORT

Golf Gallacher improves his image

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent
Bernard Gallacher, by his play-off victory in the Dunlop Masters...



Gary Player (top) beaten in the play-off by Bernard Gallacher.

Card of Course table with columns for Hole, Yds, Par, and scores for various players.

Card of Course
Hole Yds Par Score

Hockey Ulster tune up on a high key in festival overture

By Sydney Friskin
Hockey festivals at this time of year are held as agreed overtures to the more serious exercises to follow...

Horse trials Singing Society can succeed medal winner

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris
Two women who started their riding careers on champion show ponies and have since gone to the bigger show...

Football Strong brew on boil at the Cottage

By Geoffrey Green
Football revealed its seamer side once more on Saturday. On the darkest day yet in its league history eight players were sent off...

Cottage where Manchester United showed their new face as leaders of the Second Division in a match of the season...

Second division experience gives health to United

By Geoffrey Green
The only fly in the ointment at Craven Cottage on Saturday—for the Manchester United manager...

West Ham go on breaking the old commandments

By Norman Fox
In the nine years since West Ham United won the European Cup Winners' Cup...

Tennis India will reply to pleas to play S Africa

Delhi, Oct. 6.—Persistent statements by the All-India Lawn Tennis Association (A.I.L.T.A.)...

London must not be miserly in its praise of Rangers

By Tom Freeman
With London clubs filling the bottom places in the first division, the capital must search in the most unlikely places for hope and consolation...

Miss Wade in final

Of Britain, Oct. 6.—Virginia Wade, of Houston, will meet Christine Evert, of the United States, in the final round of a tennis tournament here...

Angus wins marathon

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For the Record

Rugby League, Lacrosse, Croquet, Rifle shooting, Show jumping, Squash rackets, Motor racing, Boxing, and other sports news.

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Table of Today's fixtures for various football leagues.

David Wood

Either way we vote to downgrade Parliament

No matter which of the two main parties wins power on Thursday, Parliament will be a loser. We have before us the paradox of two party leaders and two parties who first ask the country to give them a majority in the House of Commons as the key to parliament...

Mr Wilson would pass to the electorate the sovereign right to instruct a Labour Government and every member of the Parliamentary Labour Party how they must vote on United Kingdom membership of the EEC.

Take Mr Heath's proposals. Consider its provenance and its rationale. The idea springs from Mr Heath's deep conviction that the 21 months he spent as Prime Minister in talks with the CBI and TUC at 10 Downing Street and Chequers came nearer than is popularly understood to establishing a common purpose between government, industry, and unions.

Yet Mr Heath and his economic ministers knew the edifice of the talks was too circumscribed. The small group directly involved might see the problems with a fresh eye and might even agree on some of the practicable solutions (preferential treatment of pensioners and the low-paid workers, for example), but neither ministers nor trade union leaders could march too far ahead of their rank and file.

Then, on his recent visit to Washington, Mr Heath heard from President Ford how, on the initiative of Democrat leaders, the two sides of American industry, leading economists, and substantial politicians were to join in televised discussions to find agreement on what was best for the national interest.

Here was Mr Heath's agency for popular education. He saw the NEDC as the engine of a national forum and television, when appropriate, as Everyman's night school.

Mr Heath may well be right in implying that Parliament has lost touch both with the people and with some forms of effective power. By his EEC referendum and his social contract with the TUC Mr Wilson shows that he senses much the same governmental needs. We shall vote then, either way, to shut Parliament down, to size it up.

Some of us may think such a down-rating of Parliament, on conservative grounds, is neither palatable nor without risks. But undeniably there is realism in it. In Parliament no Executive faces the true representatives of big business or the big unions; indeed, there has been no front-rank trade unionist in the Commons since Ernest Bevin was drafted during the war, and big business speaks through the ventriloquist's lips of City small fry and public relations men.

Whatever may be said about the proper interpretation of One election campaign in no danger of peaking too soon is that of Malcolm Greatbanks, standing for the Gay Liberation Front in Lambeth (Norwood). Although he is the first candidate ever to contest an election on behalf of the Front—an organization which promotes the interests of homosexuals—by not giving the electorate much time to get used to him on Saturday was his first day campaigning, and I was there to watch.

Indeed, for a time it seemed touch and go whether a start would be made by the arrangement with Sue Wakeling, Greatbanks's agent. I arrived at 11.30 am at the Brixton Gay Centre—a shabby set of rooms in Brixton's black area, which the GLF are squatting without authority.

Yet neither Greatbanks nor Miss Wakeling were there and a man who was, Gary de Vere, said he doubted whether they would soon appear. "It was terrible last night," he said. "Thirty-nine dramas. We were here all night doing envelopes. Sue threatened to resign as agent and I last saw Malcolm at 4.30 this morning, rather drunk, as though he had been sleeping off his hangover. Malcolm's great trouble has always been getting up in the mornings. He was an hour late for his nomination last week."

Other plans had gone awry. A demonstration, alternatively described as a community action or a zap, had been planned for that morning in Brixton's Tesco supermarket, which the GLF believe guilty of some kind of sexual oppression. (Oppression, as we shall see, is the gay's greatest enemy.) Yet details of the zap had leaked, so it was cancelled.

As I waited, a number of homosexuals drifted into the centre to be hugged, kissed and told about the cancelled zap. Soon after would think he's been described as a community action or a zap, had been planned for that morning in Brixton's Tesco supermarket, which the GLF believe guilty of some kind of sexual oppression.

Richard Ellis, 64 Cornhill, London EC3V 3PS Tel 01 283 3090. Chartered Surveyors.

Time to break the familiar economic cycle we stagger round each year



Sir Keith Joseph: Warning cannot be ignored.

Britain's economic future overshadows all other questions in this election. At stake, as is now increasingly recognized, are the whole system of our post-war prosperity and the continued authority of our popularly elected Parliament over matters which directly and vitally affect the interests and survival of the nation as a free society.

The threats come from two opposite directions. If inflation, which in recent months has been running close to 20 per cent, were to accelerate under the influence of a new pay explosion, the fatal transition to runaway inflation would have become too strongly established to be arrested by any policies which a democratic government could make effective.

At the same time the world economy is moving rapidly into its most severe recession since the Second World War. This has been caused partly by the reaction of governments to domestic inflationary pressures in 1973 and partly by the powerfully deflationary effects of this emerging balance of payments surpluses of the oil-producing countries.

The countries with the weaker currencies and balances of payments, which tend to be those with the higher tolerances of inflation, have been inhibited from being the first to take counter-action. For fear of attracting to themselves an even larger share of the collective balance of payments deficit of the oil-using countries, they have, with only the most rudimentary arrangements established for recycling the surplus currency holdings of the oil-producers to those particular consuming countries which need them, the tendency to wait for action by the stronger countries has been doubly strong.

Britain's position epitomizes the dilemma of the weaker countries. If we reflate strongly enough to offset the recessionary effects of the big increase in oil and other commodity prices and of the sharp drop in the balance of payments deficit, we run the risk of recreating the excessive pressure of demand for crucial supplies and labour, thereby exacerbating inflation and damaging exports.

Even if the reflation were cautious enough to avoid that risk, as Mr Healey's token measures in July certainly were, the balance of payments deficit would remain. Even if it were still left for producing the exports which we can sell, the appetite for imports rises at least pari passu with any general stimulus to home demand. And no prudent Chancellor will assume that any extra demand abroad will be financed automatically by an increase in the already surprisingly high and potentially dangerous sterling holdings of the oil-producing states.

If we do not reflate, then unemployment will continue to rise, probably at an increasingly brisk pace. Indeed, the straightforward effects of any general recession on unemployment are likely this time even more than in 1971-72 to be magnified by the unusual financial difficulties of employers. If no financial aid is given, the unemployment rate of nearly 1,000,000 unemployed by the end of 1975 could come to look enviably mild by next spring.

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Mr Denis Healey: Token reflationary measures.

control, only partially relaxed in July; the leading of increased social security benefit costs onto employers in Mr Healey's budget; the corporation tax changes in that budget; and now at least prospectively the impact of Mrs Castles's pension plans and of Mr Foot's Employment Protection Bill.

The most tempting general remedy for the plight of industry, now that government is waking up to it, is again general reflation of the economy accompanied by a sharp easing of monetary restraint. The second alone would not be enough because, however much cash the banks have, they can hardly lend it to insolvent or prospectively insolvent concerns.

Reflation avoids the scarcely imaginable head-aches which would develop if Whitehall tried to take on directly the role of stock market and banking system for industry. Not even Mr Benn would really welcome that task. It avoids the need for an elaborate system of handing controls and perhaps for special new government-backed financial institutions, to supply cash transfusions case by case to a lengthening queue of insolvent but necessary industrial concerns. It mitigates the need for a direct reversal of those particular government policies which have sat heavily on industry's shoulders and therefore for a direct weakening of the anti-inflationary side of the social contract.

On any conventional post-war view of the pros and cons the politicians will choose reflation soon after the election and hope for the best in so far as inflation and the balance of payments are at stake. The immediate visible prospect of deep recession and of financial breakdown speaks for an important side of the social contract.

Thirdly, industry has suffered from the over-assertion of monetary policy a year ago, though there are now some signs of relaxation. It has been well-known to monetary theorists for many decades that a violent change in the rate of increase in the money supply, even if it is from an excessive rate to what would normally be a prudent rate, causes extreme financial convulsions, abrupt falls in asset values (including shares and property) and so bankruptcies amongst weaker banks and the risk of a chain reaction in other major established concerns.

This is not the occasion to allocate the blame for a sudden change in the growth of the money supply, whether measured by "M1" or by "M3", from the summer of 1973, between the oil-producing states who bought up much more British Government stock than anyone expected and the Bank of England who failed to reduce sales to other buyers so as to neutralize the effects of the foreign purchases. The fact is that a sharp spasm was caused.

Fourthly, industry's financial resources have been additionally strained by the impact of government policies: the tight control on prices without equal restraint of pay costs; dividend

interesting meeting was with a fellow homosexual who was not a supporter of Gay Liberation and who did not feel oppressed. He regarded his homosexuality neither as a matter for shame nor for the chauvinistic tub-thumping of Gay Liberation militants.

I left Greatbanks at the Underground station, where he was competing against a motorcade for the Conservatives and another for the Workers Revolutionary Party. Though his campaign is unusual and easy to mock, Greatbanks is clearly sincere in earnest about it, and if people really are disenchanted with conventional politics they could hardly find a less conventional way of showing it than by voting for him.

Meadowland In the Meadowland election Bunny Denis, who looks after the economic, has appeared at a meeting chaired by Mole Robin at which listeners were invited to put questions. Here is an extract:

Listener: Good morning Mr Bunny, Good morning Mr Mole. Both: Good morning. Listener: Good morning. My question is this. The squirrels say inflation is running at 20 per cent and you say it is 8 per cent. Can you explain the difference?

Bunny: Yes, thank you for that question. The squirrels have taken the figures for the whole past year. I have taken the figures for the last three months, when we were really feeling the benefits of rule by rabbits and not by squirrels. The squirrels are panic-stricken liars, but we don't go in for personal abuse.

Listener: Thank you. But how about wages? The squirrels say these are 40 per cent up but you say the increase is much lower.

Bunny: Yes, thank you for that question. The squirrels, of course have simply taken the figures for the last three months and extrapolated from them. This is quite unrealistic. We have drawn complicated graphs, torn them up and made an inspired guess. This is much fairer.

strain of any shortcomings of incomes policy. Such a change of priorities presupposes the main diagnosis that past policies necessarily lead to accelerating inflation, that accelerating inflation necessarily reaches the point where governments cannot reflate faster than prices are rising, that this causes much greater unemployment in the end as well as widespread social distress and destruction and that this point is only one or two economic cycles away.

The judgment is not that inflation, if it were stable even at quite a high level, would be worse than unemployment. It is that a lot of unemployment soon is better than much more unemployment (and other forms of economic distress) only a little later.

The reflective man may of course be reluctant to accept that the choice is so dreadful. But then he must show that there is a way out. He might with Professor Friedman dispute the finding that collective bargaining even on the British general level of pay and so face government with the seemingly classic post-war choice between unemployment and inflation. But even some British monetarists (other than Mr Powell) have come to admit this possibility; and it does appear that Professor Friedman's view is only valid for a country like the United States which is not yet dedicated to rewarding its value of its annual output.

Alternatively the reflective man may argue that, though the inflationary potential of collective bargaining may well exist, it is not inevitable: that it should be used. This amounts to saying that pay restraint by means other than general deflation can successfully and indefinitely be achieved. The argument that, after brief periods of success, they have failed half a dozen times since the Second World War is then met with the argument that the failures were not inevitable and that with different ingredients they could have succeeded.

This, indeed, is the claim made for the social contract as a mechanism of pay restraint. Everyone must accept the claim that the social contract, if it is to be successful, there can be no certainty that anything in the future is impossible. But government is the art of choosing the policy which gives the best chance of attaining public objectives. It is not enough that anything might work.

It is an open question of economic judgment whether the best bet is to let the social contract run its course in the hope that, aided by the once-and-for-all decline in commodity prices, inflationary expectations can be permanently reversed, but at the risk that if it fails, even after any statutory reinforcement that might be given, then the alternative route will have become more difficult. The inflation will be faster, the required period of disinflation longer, the likely unemployment higher and the risk of social disaster and damage to democracy more acute.

Those of us whose ivory towers command a lofty view of the meandering progress of post-war policies towards the brink of hyper-inflation find it harder and harder to avoid the conclusion that gradual disinflation by fiscal and monetary means should be the over-riding priority with the social contract or other incomes policy seen as a way of mitigating the amount of unemployment that may result. But one can readily see why practical men, to say nothing of all serious political parties should prefer one more employment policies work, however forlorn.

Peter Jay Economics Editor

BEFORE YOU INVEST IN ANYTHING, INVEST IN SOUND ADVICE. And as far as Property is concerned, that means securing the most professional, experienced opinion available. For now, more than ever, you will appreciate this is an increasingly complex area of operation. In which the skills, and knowledge of your property investment advisors can determine the difference between success and disappointment. Richard Ellis, 64 Cornhill, London EC3V 3PS Tel 01 283 3090. Chartered Surveyors.

The Times Diary Bringing out the gay, liberated vote together, the ructions of the previous night apparently forgotten. They make an odd couple. Greatbanks is 28, short, with wavy red hair, a mustache and good ground. He was wearing a zesty coat made up from a black, orange and white striped blanket, with a green and white shoulder bag and a large hat. Miss Wakeling is BE GAY. Miss Wakeling is immensely tall, made even more imposing by her high platform shoes. They immediately set to work. Greatbanks to handle the addressed manifestos ready for collection and delivery by the Post Office, and Miss Wakeling to see about borrowing the horse which was to lead Greatbanks's canvass through Brixton shopping centre. Miss Wakeling returned with news of a further setback. Frankie, the rag-and-bone man who was to lead the horse, was in bed with a hangover, yet another victim of Friday night excess. They would have to wait for the horse until later. Brand image They decided to go on a horseless canvass just as soon as the postal people appeared. In the meantime Greatbanks told me something about his campaign. The late start had been planned so as to exploit the boredom of the electorate with the other parties. He did not want further to oppress (that word again) people already oppressed by politics. He had no real hope of winning nor even of saving

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ing down, inflation is coming down. Mole: Sorry for interrupting Mr Bunny, but your trousers, they're coming. Bunny: Yes, they are, surprise and rumbles down a very deep Warren. Mole: Pity about that. Never had a chance to make my joke about burrowing power. Good morning. Have you noticed something odd about the opinion polls? In the days before the last two elections, when we used to regard them as reliable pointers to the way the voters would produce similar results. Yet when nobody believes them they are all over the place, varying between Labour leads of four to 14 per cent no explanation for...



25 YEARS—GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS ON

by Manfred Stavenhagen

Today the citizens of the German Democratic Republic are celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of their state, an occasion on which we remember the past and look to the future at the same time.

Let us remember: in those October days of 1949 there were many who foresaw but a short life for the young state. The war had brought much destruction and damage to the GDR area: 45 per cent of industry, 70 per cent of energy production, 35 per cent of housing and 40 per cent of our agricultural machines. There was one blast-furnace plant with three obsolete furnaces. The GDR had not one single merchant ship and no ship-building industry.

Growing economic power... 25 years later, UNO surveys list the GDR among the 10 top industrial states. Here are a few facts: since 1949 the produced national income—with the same number of workers in material production—has climbed by more than 53 times from 22,000 million marks to over 126,000 millions in 1973. It will reach around 133,000 millions in 1974. Annual goods production is well over 200,000 million marks. The list is long of those works and factories constructed since 1949 to provide the economic strength necessary for increased prosperity: a half-dozen new power stations; chemical giants like Schwedt and Lenna II; metallurgy plants in Eisenhüttenstadt and Riesa, in Herxstedt, Nachterstedt, Rackwitz, Meuselwitz and Rothenese; the shipyards and fishing cooperatives on the Baltic. Since the GDR's founding, around 400,000 million marks have been invested into the economy, one-quarter of this in the years 1971-73. Annual investments have soared from 29,000 million marks in 1949 to 37,200 millions in 1973.

LIVING WITH A CRISIS?

by Margareta Schütt

This is an advantage of socialist ownership of production facilities which every citizen feels. For the subsidies which prevent the consumer from paying for increased costs of raw materials or manufacturing come of course from the profits of nationally-owned enterprises which form the lion's share of the budget. These shares range from 5 per cent to 50 per cent of the consumer price, sometimes even to 80 per cent. In 1974 they will be of the order of a good 9,000 million marks.

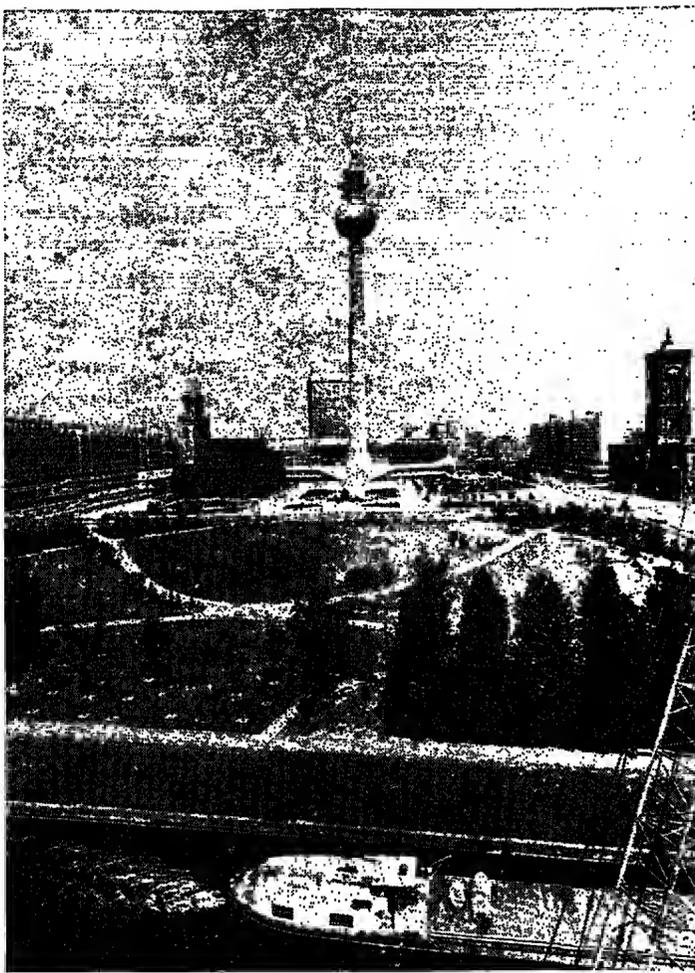
It is perhaps not idle to mention that this continuous growth in wages and living standard (average earnings in industry 1949=290 marks, 1974=635 marks) has been effected without strikes or social struggles. The government of workers and farmers undertakes the necessary measures always as a direct outcome of the increased achievements of the workers and of the state's growing economic power. The citizens of the GDR know no crises, neither over-production crises with their unemployment and bankruptcy, nor structural crises. The GDR's farmers do not live in fear of an agricultural crisis. They will be able to sell 1974's abundant harvest at good fixed prices. Their incomes have to a great degree aligned themselves with those of other workers. Thanks to good incomes and the degree of cooperative work, they too benefit from modern technology without financial worry (corn harvesting is almost 100 per cent mechanized).

Those living in the GDR know no currency crises, no inflationary devaluations, to eat away their savings. The following statement "the number of employed in the GDR's national economy has been 7.7 to 7.8 millions for the past nine years. A slight improvement in the employment situation is not expected until 1976" might suggest that secure employment arises purely and simply from labour shortage. But it is not as simple as that. The constitution of the GDR grants every citizen the right to work. And this work is supposed to benefit the whole of society. This requires a complex and well-organized system of occupational selection with correctly trained experts and the necessary educational facilities (free in the GDR). For example: 99 per cent of all 1974 school leavers from the 10-form comprehensive schools began an apprenticeship. That is 200,000 young people. Their future employment is already secure. The same applies to those who graduate from colleges, high schools and universities every year. A system of occupational counselling and guidance which commences two years before school-leaving and which includes even graduates ensures that what has been learned can also be applied and that sufficient knowledge is available for intended projects. Nevertheless, structural changes and the technical/scientific revolution have not left the GDR behind; on the contrary, in order to produce more effectively, we must move towards them and an international division of labour. But still, no worker becomes redundant or superfluous. As important changes become known in accordance with long-term state planning as determined by the Council for Mutual Economic Aid, so workers are trained in advance with state support. In the port of Rostock, for example, the degree of technical facilities grows yearly. The most noteworthy changes were the container turnover installation, the ro-ro plan, and it will soon be joined by a bulk goods installation. 850 workers are currently being trained for the new tasks which these innovations will entail. Further training takes place, partly during working hours and partly during leisure time. The enterprise bears the costs and the dock worker enjoys the higher earnings which qualified training brings. 80,000 employees have retrained in this or other ways over the past year, because they realize that training is a good investment towards occupational progress. They know why—they can plan with the future. Certainly the one must expect more income than the other. But it is hard to imagine that once there would be no income...

...mote youth, for families with many children, for working women and for the senior citizens. Income for workers in lower wage brackets has been especially increased. The biggest pension increase so far has benefited almost 4 million pensioners. In 1973 alone, 3,200 million marks more were spent on pensions than in 1970. The overall net incomes have increased in the last 31 years by 14,400 million marks, 18.2 per cent. These increased earnings have been effected against stable price levels. That means a real increase in purchasing power.

Peace and Security

A look at the GDR's 25th anniversary would however not be complete without looking beyond the country's frontiers. 25 years of the GDR means diplomatic representation in over 110 countries, membership of the United Nations and collaboration on many peaceful agreements and initiatives. These successes were achieved in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states. If the contours of détente in Europe are becoming ever clearer, progressive peoples from all other countries, including major sections of the British public, have played a significant part.



The symbol of the capital of the GDR: the TV tower in Berlin's redeveloped centre.

EUROPEAN SECURITY FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL

by Günter Engmann

The most important aim of the GDR's foreign policy is to guarantee a life of peace and security to all peoples. Since its founding the GDR has been one of those states striving for a stable European peace settlement.

In accordance with this orientation, the GDR has made an active contribution to the realization of accords with the Federal Republic of Germany. The agreement between the GDR and the FRG on transit traffic between the FRG and West Berlin came into effect (3 June 1972) at the same time as the Four-Power agreement on West Berlin. The basic Berlin agreement between the GDR and the FRG of 21 December, 1972 (effective on 21 June, 1973) regulates the relations between the two German states taking the UNO Charter as its foundation—it reinforces the inviolability of the frontiers between these two states and contains a mutual obligation to respect entirely each other's territorial integrity. Right from the outset the GDR insisted on a strict adherence to the existing agreements to the letter on the part of all concerned, and persists in the development of normal conditions for peaceful coexistence with the FRG. Thanks to these efforts progress has again been made towards the elimination of tensions for the benefit of all European peoples.

The GDR is an active participant in European security and co-operation conferences which have already achieved tangible progress. It goes without saying that we in the GDR regard unity on such basics of coexistence of European peoples as sovereign

equality, the non-application of threat or violence, territorial integrity and the inviolability of existing frontiers as particularly significant progress. Nevertheless, the history of our century has so drastically brought home to us how much depends on the observance of these principles for the security of our peoples. It is also noteworthy that the work of the second committee on matters of economic, scientific and technical co-operation has progressed so well. Exchange in the fields of culture, education and information have become more acceptable on all sides. Of course it must not be forgotten that all partners respect the principle of non-intervention as well as the right of each state to choose its own social system.

The GDR's efforts towards peace and security finds expression in the constructive collaboration it has contributed at the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. Effective measures for genuine disarmament—for example the reduction of troops stationed on the soil of both German states as well as arms limitations in a zone with the greatest arms concentration in human history—would sensibly supplement political détente with military détente. Here again, the principle of unlesioned security for all concerned must form the basis of such measures. The GDR knows that in its striving for peace and security in Europe it is in agreement not only with its socialist partners, but also with all those realistic-thinking powers interested in peace and useful cooperation.

9.6 per cent = 33.3 per cent

by Heerke Hummel

The socialist countries united in the Council for Mutual Economic Aid cover 18.4 per cent of the world's surface. Their population comprises 9.6 per cent of the world population. In 1950 the CMEA countries' share of world industrial production was 17.8. In 1972 it was 33.3 per cent. These few statistics may suffice to give an idea of the economic strength of the CMEA countries.

Beneficial Specialization

The advent of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid a little over 25 years ago—in January, 1949—saw the coming of an entirely new type of economic organization. At the outset, the cooperation of the member states was based on the principles of total equality, respect of sovereignty and national interests, mutual benefit as well as friendly collaboration and aid. The process of integration has moved from the simple exchange of staple goods to specialization and cooperation programmes for whole branches of industry, from the more or less chance communication of scientific and technical documentation to long-term research cooperation. In the GDR, this specialization has led to the stable and long-term exportation of many varied products, such as machine-tools, chemical plant, and textile machinery, as well as other spheres of machine engineering.

Joint Aims

In July, 1971, the CMEA complex programme was finalized. It applies to the period up to 1990 and contains ambitious industrial construction projects, to help cover the CMEA countries' need for raw and combustible materials, metals and chemicals, not forgetting machinery as well. To this end, the CMEA states jointly develop the enormous Soviet raw material resources for their mutual benefit. The German Democratic Republic has participated in several projects over the past year, including the construction of the Kijemba asbestos combine and the Kursk mining combine, both located in the USSR. The Kijemba asbestos combine is a joint effort by the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Rumania and the Czechoslovakia. Of the estimated 290 million tons asbestos deposits in the world, expert opinion places 65 per cent under USSR territory. When the Kijemba project is completed, annual output will reach 500,000 tons. The CMEA mining combine near Kursk utilizes the supplies of the so called Kursk magnet anomaly. After commissioning, it will produce 10 to 12 million tons of steel every year. Participating countries like the GDR will receive shares in the raw materials pro rata

their investment to supply their national economies. At the same time, the GDR enjoys the full support of the other CMEA states for major projects on its own soil. These include the Nord Atomic Power Station, the Schwedt combine, the Böhlen-Zaluzi ethylene line and the Piesteritz nitrogen works.

Stable Supplies

We in the GDR are fully aware that successful economic development would be impossible without the cooperation with the USSR and other CMEA states. For example, these close relations have for years guaranteed the GDR stable supplies of raw materials and fuels as well as energy sources. For the GDR with its few natural raw materials, the two branches of the natural oil line "Friendship", "Northern Light" (natural oil and gas come from the USSR) and the "Peace" energy grid system have become essential arteries of our national economy. The creation of a modern petrochemical industry in the GDR, facilities for using the advantages of the energy grid system and the present conversion of some branches to natural gas have had positive results for the development of many other industrial sectors. Then again, an efficient economy creates the

Interconnection Systems of the CMEA Countries



necessary conditions for continued increases in living standard for our citizens. Steps taken in this field by the GDR and other CMEA states prove this emphatically.

Increased Possibilities

This extension of their cooperation does not mean that the CMEA states are pursuing self-sufficient aims. On the contrary! Possibilities for economic cooperation with other countries have become greater. Large orders and high de-

mands made by the USSR for instance have meant that the GDR has been able to concentrate essential research and development capacities on the production of computer-controlled machines, making it a competitor to be reckoned with on Western markets. The GDR is becoming increasingly interesting for British businessmen, as was made obvious by remarks made by the British government delegation at the Leipzig autumn fair this year on the further development of trade.

CMEA—ASSOCIATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The CMEA countries intend to create another two international associations—the "Intergasotschistka" (gas purifying) and "Interwodoschistka" (water purifying) environmental protection enterprises. Proposals for operation on the production of purifying plant and devices for determining water qualities have already been put forward. Cooperation

among the socialist states to environmental protection and the profitable use of natural resources has increased greatly over the past years. Purifying processes for exhaust gases from thermal power plants and other works as well as processes for trapping acetic acid fumes in industry have been developed, among others.

"IGA 74"

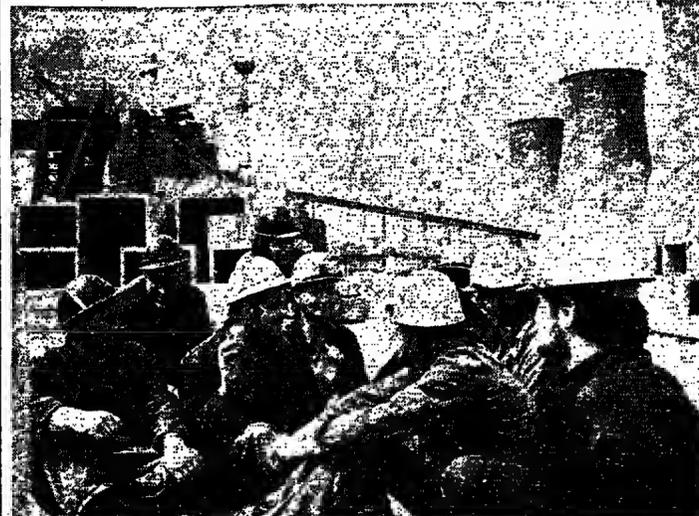
The international horticultural exhibition "IGA 74" which was held in September on the 250 acres of the Cyriaksburg at Erfurt was visited by half a million people. 800 cooperatives and state horticultural enterprises, institutes for plant breeding and tree nurseries from the Soviet Union, Hungary, Bul-

garia, Czechoslovakia and the GDR presented their best produce and new breeds in the international achievement comparison. The focus in this year's exchange of experience and numerous international conventions was on the problems of intensified production of vegetables, fruit and decorative plants.

100 NEW SCHOOLS IN BERLIN

The 100th new school built in the GDR capital since 1945 was handed over at the start of the new school year this September. It is the 70th of a school building type standardized for the capital, and

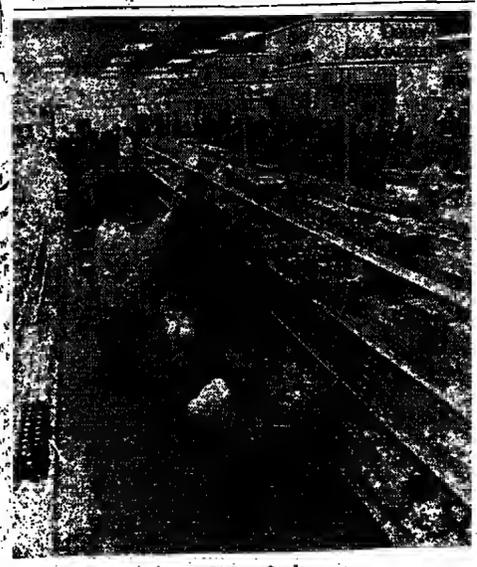
provides 10-form education for 760 children. Under the domination of German Imperialism prior to 1945 less than a quarter that amount—23 schools—were built on the present-day GDR territory.



Workers from various socialist countries work side by side on many major building sites to realize projects which benefit all states united in the Council for Mutual Economic Aid. The photo shows builders and fitters in discussion on the site of the Hagenwerder III power station near Dresden which is being constructed jointly by the USSR, the People's Republic of Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Index of retail prices, services costs and tariffs (1960=100)

	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1973
Food and semi-luxuries	230.2	111.6	100.0	99.9	100.9	101.6
Industrial goods	165.9	111.8	100.0	99.8	98.0	95.9
Services, tariffs	102.3	101.1	100.0	101.8	101.9	102.6



View of a new store in Karl-Marx-Stadt.

This special feature has been written and sponsored by Interwerbung and Panorama DDR.

FOREIGN TRADE GROWTH

Since 1949, the GDR's foreign trade turnover has increased twenty-fold. The most significant factor was and still is the exchange of goods with the Soviet Union and the other members of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid. At present they constitute around two thirds of our foreign trade.

With individual countries, like the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, the exports and imports of the German Democratic Republic today exceed the volume of all foreign trade in the year of our foundation. Soviet supplies of raw materials and equipment for industry as well as food for our people helped to overcome the disproportions and troublespots to our economy in the early years. Even today, long-term supplies from the USSR guarantee our national economy's requirements of raw materials and semi-finished products. For example, the Soviet Union covers the GDR's import requirements of natural gas entirely, of oil, iron ore, timber and cotton about 90 per cent, and about 80 per cent of rolling stock.

With the other CMEA states too, economic relations are becoming increasingly more specialized and more extensive.

In the first half of 1974 the volume of goods exchanged with developing countries rose by 25 per cent. There are 31 trade agreements with these states at present, 12 payment agreements and 15 agreements on economic-technical cooperation plus 19 on techno-scientific cooperation. These agreements form the base for many varied relations and contacts. In particular, the GDR is promoting the export of engineering products and other branches of the metal-processing industry.

Trade turnover with capitalist countries increased in the past 25 years from 900 million foreign exchange marks in 1949 to approxi-

mately 14,900 millions in 1973. The increase of 1973 over 1972 alone was 24 per cent. Quality products of mechanical engineering and the electronics/electrotechnical industry dominate an essential share of this development. Higher growth rates have been achieved in trade with Italy, The Netherlands, Austria, Switzerland and Norway.

Interest in GDR—Great Britain Cooperation

Trade between the GDR and Great Britain has undergone an especially dynamic development since the signing of the long-term government agreement on economic, industrial and techno-scientific collaboration in December last year.

Thus British exports to the GDR rose almost threefold (from 7.3 million Sterling to 21 million) in the first half of 1974 as against 1973. In the same period, GDR exports to Britain increased almost two-fold (from 12.7 million Sterling in the first half of 1973 to 20.6 million in 1974).

This positive development is a visible expression of the increased efforts on the part of the competent authorities and wide trade circles in both countries towards closer business contact, and the acquisition of systematically comprehensive knowledge of the efficiency of our two countries' national economies.

The visit by Mr. Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the British Department of Trade, to the Leipzig Autumn Fair in 1974 will doubtless provide new impetus for the speedy expansion of mutual goods exchange and the development of techno-scientific cooperation between the GDR and Britain.

After talks held between State Secretary Deakins and the Foreign Trade Minister of the GDR as well as State Secretaries from various in-

dustrial ministries, both sides agreed that the level of trade reached between the two states does not yet correspond with the possibilities offered by their relative industrial potential.

A doubling of mutual trade exchange by 1976 as against 1974 appears thoroughly feasible if the appropriate efforts are made by the government bodies involved.

Trade Expansion possible

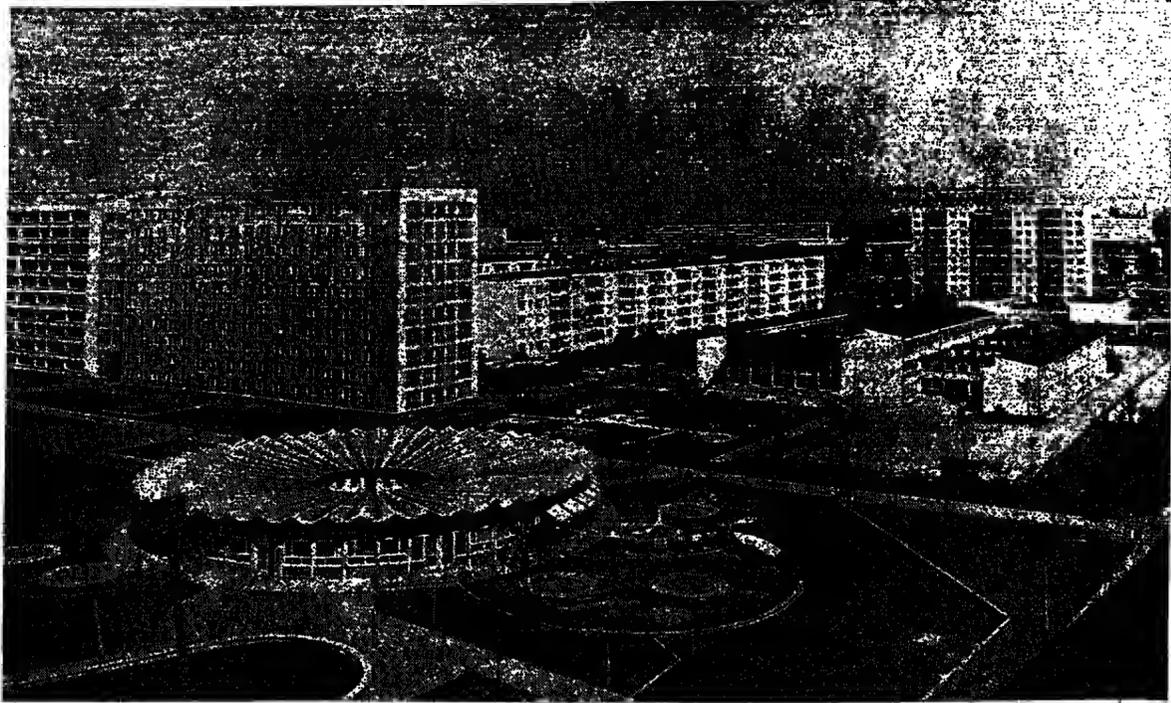
The industry of the GDR, especially in the mechanical engineering sector, offers favourable conditions for a significant increase in supplies to Great Britain. Already the export of metallurgical products constitutes about 1/3 of all GDR exports to Britain.

Significant increase potential for sales to Britain would be machine-tools, scientific instruments, electronic and electrotechnical products, textile machinery, plastic-working machinery and machines for the foodstuff industry in which GDR manufacturers have reached a high standard.

On the other hand, the GDR is prepared to consider supply potential of British firms more than ever before for the realization of investment and rationalization projects in industry.

But there are good prospects too on GDR markets for British semi-finished goods and consumer articles.

The first convention of the joint government commission within the scope of the agreement on economic industrial and techno-scientific cooperation at the end of November 1974 will provide an opportunity to further clarify both sides' ideas on the speedy expansion of mutual trade exchange and the development of long-term techno-scientific collaboration between the GDR and Great Britain, and to determine the measures necessary for the further promotion of trade as well as for the elimination of those obstacles to trade which still exist.



Not only houses are being built in the new development areas, but also the essential social facilities like kindergartens, schools, stores, etc. The photo shows a view of a new housing area in Halle-Neustadt with a new type kindergarten with circular layout in the foreground.

FOCUS ON HOMES

by Dr. Karl-Heinz Arnold

The solution of the housing problem is doubtless among the most pressing tasks of the comprehensive social programme being realized now in the GDR. Sufficient living-space and the corresponding comfort continue to be an important yardstick for our citizens' living standards. Demands are higher and individual furnishings and fittings have attained an extraordinarily high quality. But every family's desire for its own four walls has yet to be met.

The reasons are obvious: If there are still many uncomfortable dwellings and obsolete houses plus a housing shortage in the GDR's big cities, these are the consequences of capitalist housing policies and war damage. Sixty per cent of houses in the GDR were built before the second world war, 40% are fifty years old or over. The GDR is busy remedying this inheritance, whether by modernization wherever possible and where means are available, or by demolition where necessary. Around 1.6 million dwellings have been built since the Republic's founding.

Housing is the centre-piece of the social programme, as decided by the VIII SED Party Convention. It is being successfully implemented. A total of half a million houses are projected between 1971 and 1975, either newly built, converted or modernized so as to be equated with a corresponding new worth.

In the three years from 1971 to 1973, 329,600 houses were

completed, and that means improved living conditions for about 1 million people. Of the 215,300 new dwellings completed in this period, about 60 per cent were allocated to worker families, one tenth of whom have many children.

For families such as these, with many mouths to feed, rent is no problem. Workers with families earning up to 2,000 marks (gross) can expect to pay not more than 1.65 marks per square metre including heating in Berlin and not more than 1.30 marks in other areas.

Results of the past three years, the present level of housing as well as the projects for 1975 all go to show that the aim of the five-year plan will be far exceeded. In the ten years between 1951 and 1960 526,000 houses were allocated. This figure should now be exceeded in five years. Fittings and furnishings have also improved (hot water, central heating and built-in furniture) as well as accessories in the shape of schools, kindergartens and creches as well as stores, etc. In the foundation year 40 new houses were handed over daily. In 1973 this figure had climbed to 221 per day providing dwellings for around 660 people. The time is not far off when every day one thousand GDR citizens will receive a new home every day.

The SED set the aim of building and modernizing 2.8 to 3.0 million homes between 1976 and 1990. When that happens, the housing problem of our country will certainly be a thing of the past.

"CITIES OF THE FUTURE" OR CITIES WITH A FUTURE

by Dr. Gerhard Krenz Chief Editor of the GDR magazine "Deutsche Architektur"

Those who knew the old Berlin of the twenties or the sea of ruins in 1945 and now examine the new centre of our capital from the top of the television tower can well assess the far-reaching urban changes. In the place of old, narrow streets, spaciouly planned architectural complexes with an efficient traffic system have arisen. Valuable historical buildings and streetcars as on the Unter den Linden were reconstructed and integrated in the new plans.

But the resurrection of cities does not take place overnight. For two decades, municipal planning was regarded in the GDR as a social task of the first magnitude. Even the reconstruction of many towns which the second war had left as much as 50% destroyed was not simply a matter of rebuilding. Rather it was linked with the idea of a comprehensive restructuring, above all of the old city centres. Over 100 housing areas were integrated into the cities, and some of them, like Lütten Klein in Rostock, are as big as medium-sized towns. Around the sites of new modern industrial estates which formerly were located in economically underdeveloped districts, completely new towns are to be founded: Eisenhüttenstadt (approx. 45,000 pop.), Hoyerswerde (approx. 50,000), Schwedt (planned for 70,000 to 100,000) and Halle-Neustadt (planned for a population of approx. 100,000).

City Centres are no Administrative Jungles In the second half of the fifties a new stage was in-

duced with the reshaping of centres of 18 major GDR cities: complex civic renewal on socialist lines. Today, a few years later, the visible contours of a far-reaching urban change may be seen, especially in Berlin, the capital of the GDR, as well as in local centres like Dresden, Leipzig, Halle, Rostock, Karl-Marx-Stadt and Cottbus. It is not only the fact that these changes are being effected with measures which may hardly be compared with isolated cleaning-up programmes in Western cities (e.g. the new zone in Berlin's centre comprises an area of almost 1,000 acres), new qualitative characteristics are noticeable.

New centres in the GDR's major cities are being aimed above all by the binomial and overlapping of functions of work, culture and education, leisure and living.

New Foundations

We should also mention here that these new aspects reflect new foundations. These include public availability and state price-fixing of building land (according to the Building Act of 1950), thus excluding land speculation. Urban projects are financed and realized almost exclusively by corporate principles (state, communal administration and public businesses). Thus it can be seen that urban development and planning is part of the overall state social planning policy.

Aims and Consequences

The aim of urban building in the GDR is to contribute —using its specific methods —to the continued improvement in the living conditions

of all citizens and to create a spatial environment which will promote all-round individual development in a socialist society. Such aims result in concrete consequences for urban planning and research.

For example, we in the GDR are not so concerned with abstract "cities of the future". Rather we assume that each existing city must give its own future. But this means altering towns radically and renewing the city's historical structure down to the last detail. The basis of such long-term measures are the general development plans, which have been elaborated for all major cities and for the territory of all areas in the GDR.

In future, the city must make way for a new way of life. This new way of life, representing as it does a break with many old customs, is already emerging. This means clearly: more attractive community centres, more facilities for cultural and physical leisure activities, new educational facilities in businesses and housing areas, more kindergartens and creches as well as modern services to ease household work.

In conclusion, we must mention a criterion of a totally different type, that of a city's beauty. We oppose the vision of many futurologists of a technically perfect but soulless supercity with the demand for a city as a home for people. Much remains to be done, but under socialist conditions the prerequisites for urban building are extremely favourable.

NON-PROFESSIONAL POLITICIANS' SIGNIFICANCE

Youths as Deputies

GDR citizens acquire the right to vote at 18. At this age too they may be themselves elected to local popular representations. For the supreme representative body, the People's Chamber, eligibility commences at 18. At present about 22,000 youths from 18 to 25 are active in parish, civic and district representations as well as in the People's Chamber (Volkskammer). This figure corresponds to a percentage of over 10 of all deputies.

The FDJ (Free German Youth) organization is represented in the People's Chamber.

No professional politicians

These deputies carry out their functions honorarily in addition to their own professions. Enterprises must grant free time so that they may attend to social tasks. 65% of the 200,000 and more deputies are workers and employees, about 30% are cooperative farmers, gardeners and fishermen. Approximately 30% are women.

The deputies are obliged to examine the proposals, ideas and criticisms of citizens which are brought to their

attention during the election period and to act positively towards the fulfilment of justified demands.

They are responsible for their actions and may be dismissed by the electors before the expiry of their term of office by virtue of statutorily fixed proceedings, should they fail to justify the trust of their electors.

How are laws made?

As in most other states, in the GDR legislation is regulated by the Socialist Constitution which was amended on the occasion of the 25th anniversary.

The sole legislative body is the People's Chamber, which creates committees from among its members according to special fields. In close collaboration with the electors, its task is the consultation of bills and constant control of law enforcement. Before being passed, drafts of the more basic laws are discussed at length with the electorate before being passed.

In 1961 for example, 7 million citizens participated in discussions on the Legal Code. In 1965 the Family Code was amended after eight months' deliberation: the number of participants

was 750,000 suggesting 230 amendments. The 1974 Youth Act was not passed until 5 million electors had expressed their opinion including 1.5 million youths. The result of the discussions was about 200 amendments.

Cooperation in Social Committees

Every fourth member of the GDR electorate has a direct influence on the development of the most varied social spheres. For example, 335,000 honorary members work in the National Front committees, while about 55,000 citizens are active as jurors in the courts. More than 250,000 elected members make up the arbitration and conflict committees dealing with minor offences against the laws at housing or working spheres. About 185,000 citizens carry out examining functions in the workers' and farmers' inspection committees. In the field of education, more than 100,000 parent committees meeting at least every six weeks exert considerable influence. There are also trade advisers, traffic and innovator bodies and many other social committees all promoting cooperation among the citizens to a high degree.

LEARNING MADE EASY

After two months of eventful summer holidays, 2.7 million scholars in the GDR's 5,900 schools went back to their lessons. 300,000 six-year-old boys and girls spent their first-ever day at school after celebrating the occasion with the traditional candy bag and first school-books.

They all attend the 10-form polytechnic high school until the age of 16, independent of their later educational careers. The uniform educational system—starting with the kindergartens attended by 81 per cent of all children between the ages of 3 and 6, up to college and high school—is determined and inspected by the ministries for education and high schools and colleges or the state secretariat for vocational training. Tuition schedules and media are centrally drafted. Attendance of the educational establishments is essentially free. All schools, whether old or new, whether in the big city or in rural areas, are equipped with the same modern tuition media and school furnishings, and operate according to modern methods. One central school-book publishing house makes all school-books as well as pedagogical literature for educators and parents. This year alone 30.5 million school-books were issued.

The girls and boys who learn according to methods based on the latest scientific know-

ledge have of course no idea of the 4,114 single-form schools which existed in 1945. They would scarcely be able to imagine that initial period 25 years ago or more when a uniform school system was introduced on the territory which is now the GDR. 72 per cent of all teachers had to be dismissed so as to protect the new generation from fascist ideology. 43,000 new teachers—most of them workers—took short teacher-training courses and did not thoroughly qualify until later.

Today's tuition is marked not only by a high degree of specialization but also by its new content: a humanistic spirit coupled with current affairs and daily practice, friendship among nations, the ability to think for oneself and a sense of responsibility.

High school education comprises three stages: in the lower stage up to the 3rd form the scholars acquire basic abilities in subjects such as writing, reading and mathematics. In the middle stage to the 6th form they receive partly specialized instruction (biology, history, geography and Russian). In the upper stage to the 10th form specialized tuition and polytechnical instruction is fully developed. All years of course practise sports (incl. swimming) as well as musical subjects.

On graduation from the 10-

form school there are various paths scholars may take. All are interlocking and carefully matched. Most scholars go on to vocational training, others prepare for further education by taking 11th and 12th years at high school. Successful skilled worker qualifications may lead the

way to studies at an engineering or technical college. Another way which leads to college education is via the acquisition of an Abitur (A-level equivalent) at adult education centres. Further possibilities to obtain qualifications are offered by businesses them-

selves. There are no dead-ends or "missed opportunities". Everyone can attain a high degree of education according to his own abilities. 99 per cent of all high school leavers take up vocational training. The number of college graduates has more than doubled in the last 10 years.

The traditional sugar bag "sweetens" the first day at school.



MASTERS OF TOMORROW

Of the 17 million GDR citizens more than 2 1/2 millions are young people between 14 and 25 years old. And they are joined by 260,000 girls and boys every year.

More than 1.9 million youths are united in the Free Ger-

man Youth (FDJ) youth organization. The FDJ was created in 1946 as a uniform democratic youth association. Every third GDR citizen has been an FDJ member.

One of the first laws to be passed by the People's Chamber in 1950 was a youth act which guarantees young people basic rights in all fields—right to vote, to work and holidays, to education, as well as to happiness and joy. The second youth act of 1964 and the third act which came into force this year takes account of developed social conditions and young people's high level of development. It grants still more comprehensive rights and duties and raises the responsibility of all social forces for youth.

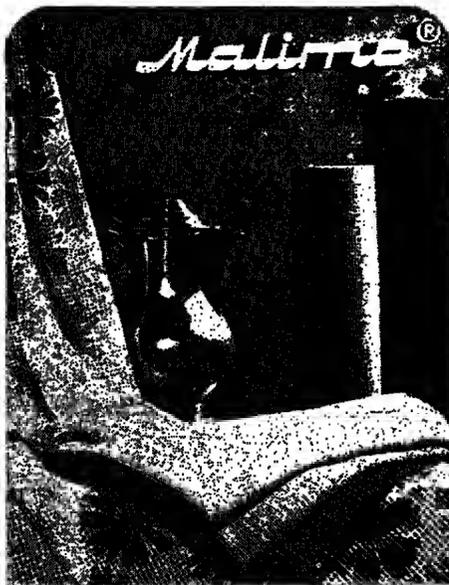
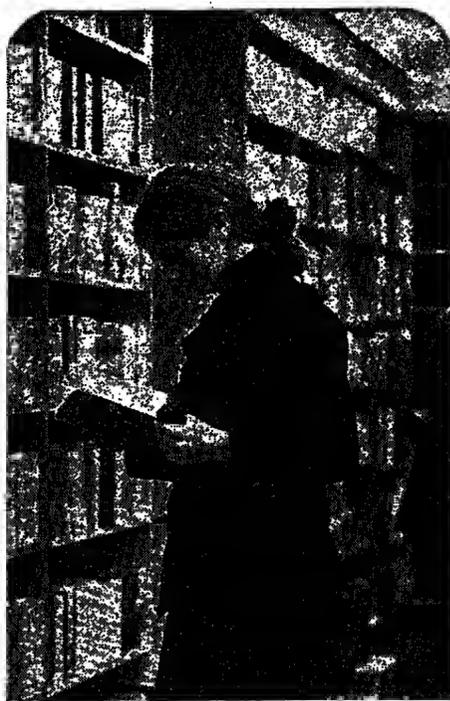
The Code of Work and the Education Acts for example guarantee youth the right and impose the obligation to free 10-year high school instruction as well as to vocational training and qualification. At the same time measures to protect youth were proclaimed, e.g. the ban on child labour, the creation of working conditions according to the physical capacities of young people, a ban on night work and overtime for youths under the age of 16, and many more.

Almost every 7th worker in the national economy is a youth. Regular youth promotion schemes are elaborated in all businesses and spheres. All heads of enterprises, co-operatives and institutes of well as members of local councils and mayors are obliged to give an account twice-yearly of the observation of the youth laws and the realization of state promotion measures.

Youths in about 17,000 youth brigades carry out with a sense of responsibility the tasks set them. Economically important projects like the construction of the long-distance water pipeline for the Unterwellenborn Marx-bitte, the Sosa dam, the ironworks at Ost, the Trattendorf power station, the Rostock transmarine port and the Schwedt natural oil processing works have been declared youth projects and were constructed by youths.

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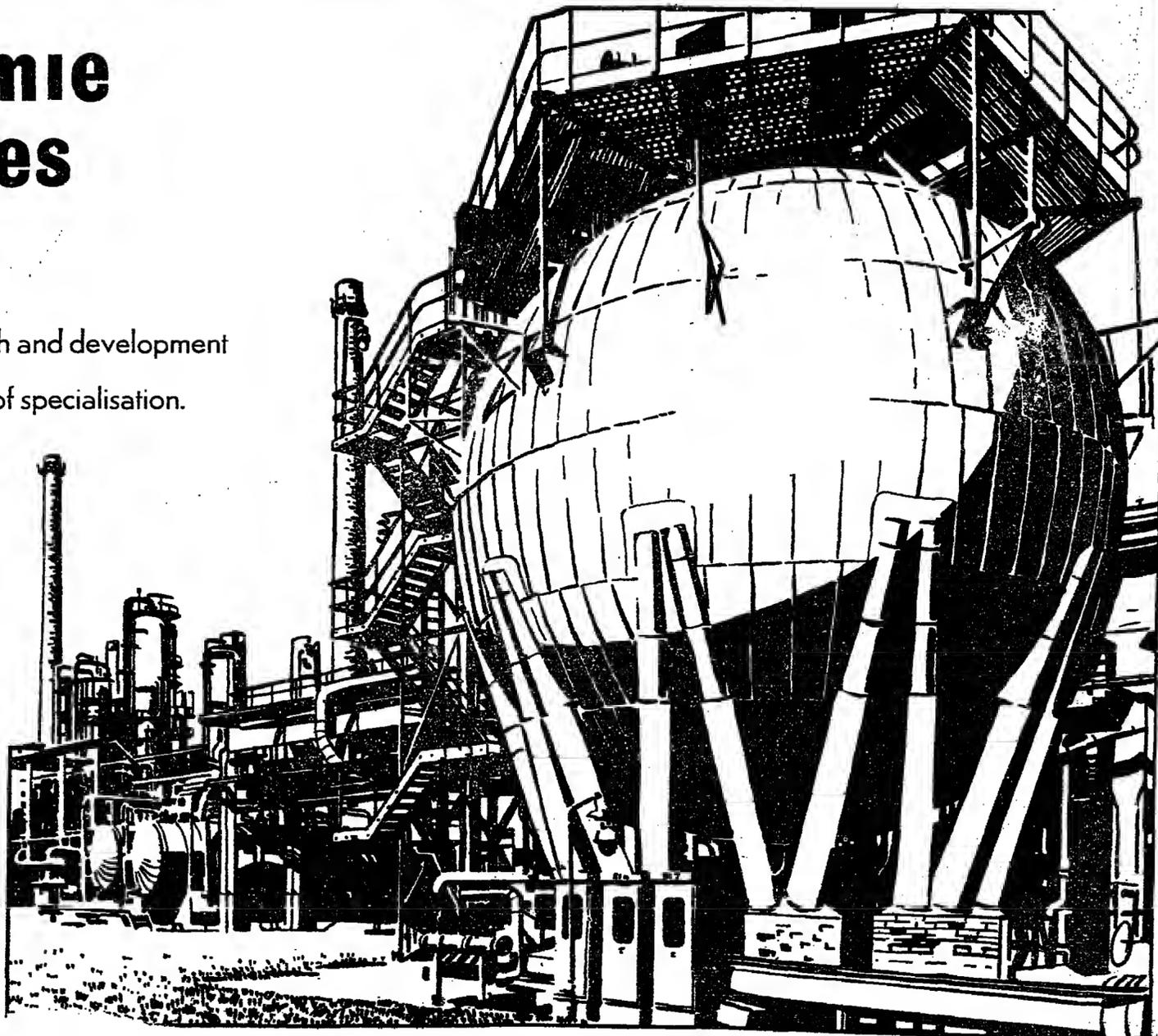
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هكنا من الأجهل

AGRICULTURAL MASS PRODUCTION

16,000 head of cattle under one roof

by Hans-Jürgen Kolbe

Agriculture is doubtless among those spheres in the GDR which have undergone the greatest changes over the past two and a half decades. Two figures will suffice to show the tempo of development: in 1949 one agricultural worker was producing foodstuffs for every ninth of population, in 1973 the figure has risen to 28.

The key to this success is a state agricultural policy, reaching from the implementation of land reform via the creation of agricultural production cooperatives (LPG) right up to the establishment of massive cooperative associations. This was the quickest way for farmers to achieve industrial-type production methods, and these measures are the prerequisite for agricultural mass production.

Modern techniques, better conditions, industrial-type production methods in agriculture, that means the production of foodstuffs with modern techniques, the use of whole machinery systems over huge areas and in giant plants. But it also means the reduction of heavy manual labour and an improvement in working and living conditions for the cooperative farmers and the workers on state farms.

Industrial-type production requires new forms of organisation of labour. In the GDR this means cooperation of several LPGs among themselves or between them and state farms. Such relations often extend as far as industry in which certain enterprises in the handling industry (dairies, slaughterhouses) are directly involved in the cooperation. These new forms are indispensable for effective production. A type E 512 combine harvester complex, for example, needs 5,000 acres of harvesting to operate profitably. The Soviet "Krowez K

700" all-wheel tractor can only really be used to advantage ploughing over an area of 15,000 acres. One LPG alone—even with as many as 2,500 acres—cannot offer this space, nor the means to buy several such modern and efficient machine systems. Thus production units of between 7,500 and 15,000 acres arose, where the modern machinery can be utilized reasonably and beneficially.

Impressive Sizes
At the same time as joint control of ploughland and

Year	Slaughtered	incl. pigs	milk	Eggs (millions)
1949	242	111	1,404	206
1960	1,089	885	4,878	2,176
1973	1,953	1,157	7,289	3,815

pasture—the prerequisites for industrial animal breeding were also created. At present hundreds of such plants are in operation throughout the GDR. The size of these plants is impressive. They can hardly be compared with others on an international scale. There are plants in which at least 2,000 cows can be kept under one roof. There are as a rule 5,000 stalls for calves and 16,000 feeding places in one plant. Pig feeding is effected in industrial-type installations for 25,000, and even 100,000 animals in the future. The results of these industrial-type installations for animal production, justified by the use of modern techniques and the application of new scientific knowledge, are by far greater than anything achieved in the former individual agricultural economy. They also exceed the results of previous cooperative operations. An example: in 1969 the first dairy cow installation was established in Dedelow, Kreis Pranzlau, and production was started with 2,000 cows under one

roof. In 1973 the average milk output per cow in this plant exceeded the limit of 5,000 kilos. That means that this plant with only 39 workers on double shift produced as much milk as 450 individual farmers in the fifties or 20 agricultural production cooperatives in the sixties.

Our needs covered by our own production
The following table shows how the GDR has developed in the state promotion of animal products (figures in 1,000 tons):

Year	Slaughtered	incl. pigs	milk	Eggs (millions)
1949	242	111	1,404	206
1960	1,089	885	4,878	2,176
1973	1,953	1,157	7,289	3,815

A considerable increase was achieved in milk output of cows, rising from 1,782 kilos per head in 1949 to 2,646 kilos in 1960. In 1973 it reached 3,621 kilos. It would be hardly feasible to obtain such quantities by hand-milking, and so today 95 per cent of cows are milked mechanically as opposed to only 1 per cent in 1950. With 216,400 cows in the stalls, that's quite a job!

A similar tendency to mechanization has appeared in egg production. Of the 3,800 million eggs produced in 1973, 50 per cent came from chickens kept under industrial-type conditions in modern battery cooperatives. These few examples will suffice to illustrate the trend of development over the past 25 years. Agriculture in the GDR produces 45 per cent of all goods funds for the country's population. Modern industrialized agriculture has made it possible to cover the needs of our own people for meat and meat products, butter, milk, eggs, potatoes and sugar from our own production.

FACTS AND FIGURES

More Doctors

The number of doctors was about 29,000 in 1973, dentists around 7,500. That means 1 doctor for every 880 people, 1 dentist for every 2,300 people. Every GDR citizen goes to the doctor 8 times a year on average.

Prophylaxis is the Basic Principle

The comprehensive prophylactic treatment and care of the population is guaranteed by maternity advice centres, factory health facilities, legally stipulated examinations, obligatory vaccinations, hygiene inspections,

e.g. of food production and food shops, medical supervision of children in creches, kindergartens and schools.

A total of 40 million prophylactic treatments and consultations are effected every year.

Doctors in the Factory

The GDR has created an effective factory-based health service. At present, about 65 per cent of all workers in the GDR can be treated at work by the appropriate polyclinics, out-patients facilities as well as individual doctors and nurses offices.

Low Infant Mortality Rate

Pre-natal and post-natal care which has been developed over many years led to the result that the infant mortality rate (per 1,000 births) of 72.2 in 1950 went down to 16 in 1973, while the maternal mortality rate of 2.1 in 1950 was reduced to 0.5 in 1973 (per 1,000 births).

Compulsory Vaccination Calendar

Just a few days after birth a legally stipulated vaccination programme gets under way for all children with their first vaccination against tuberculosis.

The programme concerns vaccinations against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping-cough, tetanus, tuberculosis, measles, infantile paralysis and eventually mumps too.

The vaccinations are free, as indeed are all medical services in the GDR.

Infectious Diseases Overcome

Measles are no longer a national disease in the GDR; in 1973 only 421 cases were registered. Infantile paralysis disappeared in 1962, and of diphtheria there was one case only in 1973. Smallpox and tetanus in children have been entirely eliminated.

A New Vaccine

Scientists of the Institute for Microbiology of the Karl-Marx University in Leipzig are now working together with other research centres of the GDR and other socialist countries on a new vaccine against intestinal infections, as for example dysentery.

The new vaccine will be important for veterinary as well as for human medical use. The international joint project includes microbiologists from the USSR, Bulgaria and Rumania. The aim of these efforts is to extract an oral vaccine from living bacteria which can then be used to greater effect than traditional preparations against diarrhoea diseases, especially in infants.

Three great names under one roof



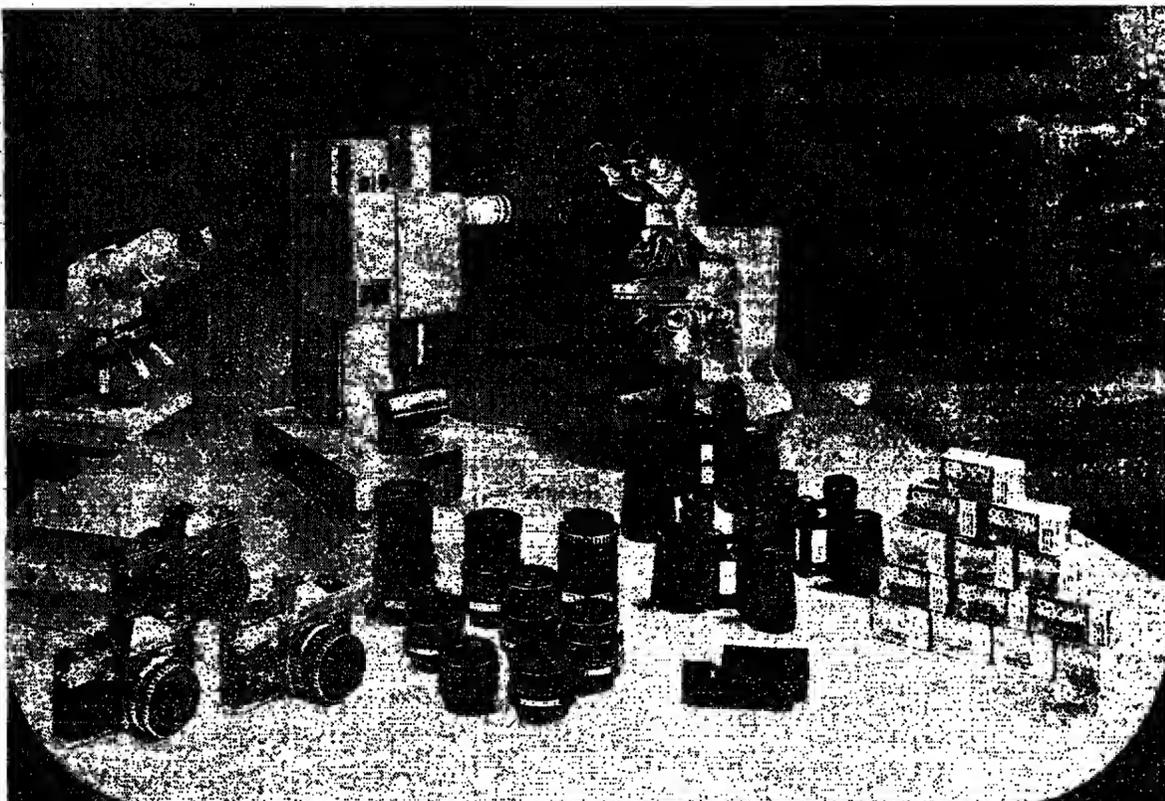
The move from the West End into the country of Hertfordshire is now complete and three world famous companies settle in to consolidate their success in the United Kingdom, in the latest stage of the C.Z. Scientific Instruments Ltd., expansion programme.

VEB Carl Zeiss Jena, renowned in the field of optical engineering for over a century now offer a matchless range of over 3000 scientific instruments, as well as the world famous Zeiss binoculars. A team of factory trained mechanics now work in ideal conditions at Borehamwood on maintenance and after-sales service. Spacious new showrooms offer unrivalled demonstration facilities throughout the day.

VEB Pentacon Dresden, the world's largest specialist manufacturers of quality reflex cameras, have also reaped considerable benefits from the move, the improved testing and maintenance facilities keep pace with the enormous increase in U.K. sales of the Praktica cameras, lenses and accessories.

VEB Filmfabrik Wolfen, the most recent arrival of this distinguished trio to make its mark in Britain is the world's third largest manufacturer of sensitised materials. **ORWO** (Original Wolfen), the trade name of this famous company, in the space of 18 months has established **ORWOCHROM UT18** as a best selling colour transparency film with an enormous potential.

There is always a warm welcome for visitors at the new premises which are within 5 minutes drive of both the A1 and M1.



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A RAPID GROWTH FOR CHEMICALS

By Wolfgang Wenzel

The GDR's chemical industry shows a steady development. This field alone exceeded the average increase of the whole of industrial production by about 10 per cent. From 1960 to 1970, the gross industrial output of the chemical industry was doubled. Today the GDR's chemical installations are producing four times more than in 1950.

One of the essential reasons for this is the long-term co-operation among members of the CMEA, including the comprehensive Soviet supplies of natural oil and gas for the chemicalization of the national economy.

Piesteritz—the chemical industry's biggest site

Natural gas formed the foundations of the GDR's most modern fertiliser works over an area of about 80 acres of land in Piesteritz, just inside the gates of the Lutheran city of Wittenberg. It is a site for all kinds of expansion, not only according to the size of the installations. It is here that more than 4,000 specialists from CMEA states collaborate. Soviet experts have already erected a factory for the production of nitric acid. The general contractor for the area plants is Chemoprojekt of Prague. The Polish Rudex enterprise is represented by 1,200 firms. March 1974 saw the first ammonia plant go into production. The first urea plant is still being tested. On completion, the nitrogen fertiliser plant will have an annual output which, if filled into 50kg. sacks, would encircle the globe.

Higher yields from agriculture

Agrochemical products like fertilisers, etc. will make it possible to increase crop yields by around 7 tons per hectare by 1980. With animals too, agrochemical products have become indispensable. The necessity of total and extensive agricultural development is demonstrated by the fact that the world population will have doubled within the next 40 years. A major portion of the yield increment is being effected by the increasing industrialization of agricultural production processes. The future of the GDR's agrochemical industry will be largely determined by the ability to augment land efficiency by 35 to 40 per cent in the next 10 to 15 years.

Quality from Schkopau and Bitterfeld

Decades ago the first major technical manufacture of synthetic rubber in the world was introduced at what is now the Kombinat VEB Chemische Werke Buna in Schkopau. Today the combine offers a range of interesting styrene-butadiene and acrylonitrile-butadiene polymers. 17 different elastomers differentiated by the particular styrene and/or acrylonitrile contents as well as by the application of various emulsifiers and stabilisers, complete the range. Solvents for plastics manufacture, chlorinated hydrocarbons, non-saturated polyester and polyvinylacetate also form a part of their export programme.

After more than 75 years of tradition, the present Bitter-

feld chemical combine can look back with pride, being now one of the leading European chlorine manufacturers. The 4,000 products include organic dyes, sodium potassium hydroxide as well as ion exchange synthetic resins. Another important percentage of the exports from Bitterfeld is furnished by plant protection and pesticide products. The GDR's comprehensive chemical supplies include silicone emulsions and silicone rubber from the Nünchritz VEB chemical works, paraffins and waxes from the Schwedt petrochemical combine and around 400 chemical bases from the VEB Lenna works.

Exports to 100 countries

The CHEMIE-EXPORT-IMPORT nationally-owned foreign trade firm is the centralised sales and purchase organisation of the GDR's chemical industry. The GDR chemical industry supplies about 100 different countries and is an internationally respected trading concern. Exports and imports range from raw materials via the most varied processing stages to the finished product for specific uses. Commodities such as synthetic rubber, plastic products in PVC and polyethylene, organic textile dyes, textile, leather and paper auxiliaries, plant protection and pesticide products, paints and lacquers, cosmetics, and household chemicals as well as chemical/technical goods in large quantities are among the comprehensive range offered by this organisation, apart from the traditional organic and inorganic materials.



Modern machine tools are manufactured in the "Fritz Heckert" works in Karl-Marx-Stadt and exported to many countries. The picture shows a view of the "Prisma 2" fully-automatic machine system used for making prismatic components.

MACHINES IN DEMAND

GDR economic statistics show that mechanical engineering has a high share in the social and national production. It is among those industrial sectors which determine the profile of the national economy. Mechanical engineering formed 27% of all exports in 1973 (7.15 thousand million marks out of a total of 26.17 thousand million).

Place of Honour for Machine Tools

Within mechanical engineering, machine tooling takes the place of honour. Its production volume has doubled in the last ten years, and it enjoys eighth position on the world scale.

More than 70,000 people are working in the five giant combines of this industrial sector. Their products go to customers abroad who account for 60 to 75% of all goods, chiefly to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries where the CMEA promotes close co-operation in research, development and production. (For example the research centre of GDR promotes scientific co-operation with 18 research centres of socialist countries).

But other countries too, show an increasing interest in machine tools from the GDR. Many firms manufacture under licence and with components from the GDR. GDR machinery has been well established in Arab and Latin-American states. 8 to 30% of imported gearmaking machines in France, Italy, Japan and the FRG come from GDR production, as do 7 to 10% of imported drilllog and milling machines in France, Great Britain and Japan. In Great Britain, for example, WMW supplied a vital part of a modern production line for motor vehicle transmissions operating in one of the GKN works. A

cross-rolling machine, manufactured at the Erfurt works, Europe's largest metal forming machine tool manufacturer, was installed at Ford's Dagenham Forge in 1969 and proved to be a most advanced technique in the forging industry.

TEXTIMA—The range available in the Jubilee Year GDR textile machine building has also won a good reputation for itself. Its name is closely linked with the **MALIMO** stitch-honding process which contributed to the breakthrough of a completely new system for the manufacture of textile fabrics.

Over 700 stitch-bonding machines are operating today in a large variety of countries. They have an annual capacity of 350 million square metres of fabric. The wide range of goods manufactured with **MALIMO** machines underlines the significant role played by GDR textile engineers in technical progress on an international scale.

The 28,000 workers at **TEXTIMA** are constantly developing new machine systems, machines and processes jointly with other industrial sectors and in co-operation with the other CMEA members which do justice to speedy production growth and also to changing fashions. The range offered at the Fair this year contained 22 new and 13 further developments. Many countries specially demand double jersey machines, flat knitting machines, warp-knitting machines and stitch-bonding machines. The **TEXTIMA** range also includes machines and plants for textile processing and the clothing industries and equipment for laundries and dry-cleaners. About 70% of the stitch-bonding machines exported by **MALIMO** go to the USSR,

Poland, Bulgaria, France, Great Britain, Italy, the FRG, Japan and the USA.

POLYGRAPH in all continents

A further branch of GDR machine building concerns the manufacture of polygraphic machinery and equipment. At the **VEB POLYGRAPH** combine in Leipzig are united internationally recognized concerns from Radebeul, Plauen, Dresden, Bautzen and Leipzig.

The present **POLYGRAPH** range includes sheet-fed offset and web offset presses, rotary machines for letterpress printing and relief printing, hookbinding machines of all types, hook presses, Flexoprint machines, reproduction cameras and devices, machinery for form preparation, cardboard box machines, guillotines as well as auxiliary machines for all printing processes.

Scheduled research and development activities in close collaboration with the polygraphic industry are the foundations for the development of efficient and economical polygraphic machines and equipment. Moreover, co-operation between scientific institutes of the GDR and other CMEA states ensures that new products satisfy all practical demands.

Accordingly, the international demand for polygraphic machines from the GDR has increased. Production in this branch of industry has augmented 13 times in the past 25 years and exports more than 21.

Today **POLYGRAPH** products are proving their worth in the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, in Italy, France, the FRG, Belgium, Great Britain, Japan, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, India, Iraq, Mexico, Brazil and many other countries.

LEIPZIG IS WORTH A VISIT

This year's Leipzig Autumn Fair again proved to be the site for world trade and technical progress. More than 6,000 exhibitors from 48 countries offered their products in eight technical and 24 consumer goods sectors. British businessmen have been among Leipzig's guests for decades, and on this occasion British firms showed their products in 17 sectors. The Department of Trade had its own official information stand on the Technical Fair area. Participation by the British Plastics Federation seems particularly worthy of mention, representing as it did a whole range of companies in Leipzig. The British offers at this fair ranged from Match-box (Lesney Products) and Cocoa (Cadbury's) to machines for polygraphic and paper industries.

Radio Chemical Centre Ltd. displayed medical technology. Fiat International showed spinning machines. Shell International offered lubricants, chemicals and synthetics. ICI was also there, a company which has had long-term scientific and technical cooperation with GDR firms.

Mr. Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Trade looked around the city for three days and appeared to be very impressed by the atmosphere among British businessmen as well as by the goods offered by the GDR, the variety of products and the standard of the whole fair. Mr. Deakins underlined at the press conference that the significance of the Leipzig Fairs resides not alone in the deals which are concluded

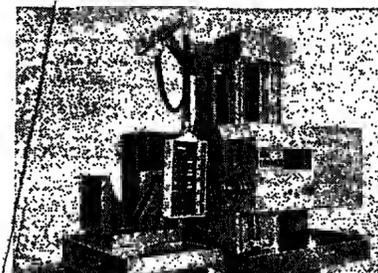
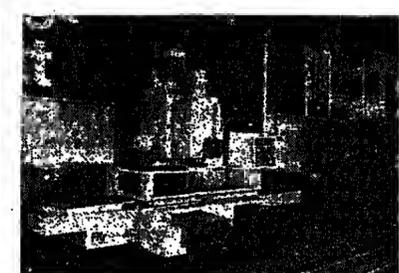
there, but also in the many new contacts which are made. Nevertheless, trade between the GDR and Great Britain has doubled over the last seven months, the first fruit of the ten year agreement on economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation of both states signed in December 1973. By 1976 the exchange of goods is to double once again, a forecast in which Mr. Deakins concurred with his counterparts in the GDR government, including Foreign Trade Minister Sille, his deputy Beil and several under-secretaries as well as the Presidents of the State Bank and Foreign Trade Bank. "We politicians have paved the way", declared Mr. Deakins. "Now the experts must cultivate technical contacts and the businessmen

on both sides must work out the details." The British firms represented at Leipzig showed particular interest in heavy machinery as well as in equipment for metallurgy and the construction industry. The GDR invited British machine-tools experts, and the British Department of Trade showed great interest in contacts with experts in medical technology and scientific aid construction. Wheels were also set in motion for the convention of the joint British-GDR government commission which will determine scientific and technical cooperation between the two states in machine construction, chemistry and other fields. Mutual licence acquisition and industrial collaboration will doubtless also be discussed.

Helicopters laid a lawn

A special process developed in Leuna (GDR) was used during the year to plant over 150 acres of arid highland. High winds had carried large quantities of dust from this slope on to the site of the local chemical cooperative. Voluntary helpers applied a layer of straw matted with bitumen on to the dusty surface and then grass was sown. As the final third of the plants was unsuitable for vehicles, helicopters of the GDR's INTERFLUG airline finished off the work. The remaining necessary 80 tons of straw were thrown from the air in bundles of 1.5 tons each.

Machine tools and tools from The German Democratic Republic.



MODERN OFFICE TECHNOLOGY

Many fairs confirm again and again the efficiency of the GDR's data processing and office machine industry. The manufacture of office technology has a long tradition in our country, almost 100 years are chronicled.

In over 50 countries the increasing demands of economic administration, production preparation and handling has led to the development of more and more modern machinery and whole machine systems. Over 60,000 scientists, technicians and experts rely not only on their own experience in this branch of industry, but also work in close cooperation with other states of the CMEA.

By the fruitful research and production cooperation, the two public combines **ZENTRONIK** and **ROBOTRON** have the latest scientific and technical knowledge at their fingertips, and are in a position to offer varied system solutions, create suitable techniques and developable extensions from a technical and problem-orientated point of view. Great export possibilities have been opened up—with CMEA countries as well as with capitalist industrial states. Today data-processing devices and systems and office machines from the GDR are supplied to more than 50 countries all over the world. And the list of customers gets longer.

Economic Use by ESER

The production sites of the **ZENTRONIK** and **ROBOTRON** combines demonstrate their efficiency particularly when working on the development of a uniform electronic computer (**ESER**). Special

mention must be made here of the **ROBOTRON ES 1040**. The **ESER** system was developed on the basis of a multilateral government agreement signed by the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and the GDR. It includes a systematic series of central units as well as peripheral machines and systems supports. It is characteristic here that the development of **ESER** is not limited to machine technology alone, but also includes the electronic calculation techniques. The progress of data-processing and office machines industries in the GDR is further witnessed by the **ROBOTRON PRS 4000** process calculation system, the **ROBOTRON KRS 4200** small control computer and the newly-developed **ROBOTRON KRS 4.100** small control computer system. The latter is intended for use as a built-in computer for controlling machine-tools and complex machinery.

Interesting applications, especially in the fields of medium data techniques, data collection technology and printing techniques are provided by the **VEB ZENTRONIK**. Here we find the **daro Soemtron 385** electronic accounting and lovoicog machine and the semi-automatic **daro CELLATRON 1600** data collection system. The versatile **CELLATRON 1600** system may be used for production supervision in production processes as well as for the rationalization of economic processes by utilization of the on-line data technique. Special mention should be made here of the **Ascota-optical printer 1360/1361** and the **daro OPTIMA 200** electric typewriter. All these products were shown at

the Leipzig Spring Fair 1974 and aroused interest from visitors native and foreign. Let others judge.

The GDR is represented at many foreign fairs and exhibitions with its modern data-processing and office machine technology. Successes at the 1973 **SICOB** in Paris included the new **daro 1840** office computer, a device in the medium data range; at the 1973 **data-Contor** in Stockholm **ZENTRONIK's** offer of hardware and software was greeted by interested parties with the words "perfection, reliability, speed, reaction-ability and compatibility". There was similar praise for GDR office technology at the Hanover Fair, at "interhiro" in Zagreb, at the international fair at Plovdiv and at the computer exhibition in Tallinn (Estonia). The fact was also stressed that GDR devices and systems were equipped specially for the particular market.

The new devices and systems of data-processing and office machine technology require that producer and user are linked by direct contact, and the two GDR combines are geared to this trend. A large staff of specialised experts was formed for programme elaboration and the development of applicable problem solutions. Collaboration with the users guarantees favourable economic results. Further, operating personnel receive the suitable training. An extensive system of service facilities has been created. Any damage is quickly repaired, necessary alterations immediately implemented. Cooperation with national representatives has been close for many years. Increasing sales successes are the result.

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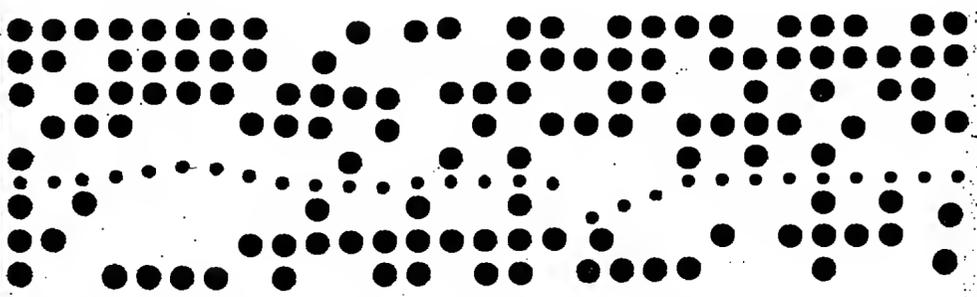
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- Chemical Industry
- Chemical Plant
- Plastics Machinery
- Textile and Shoe-making Machinery
- Paper-making, Printing and Allied Machinery
- Woodworking Machinery and Tools
- Automotive Products
- Medical and Surgical Equipment
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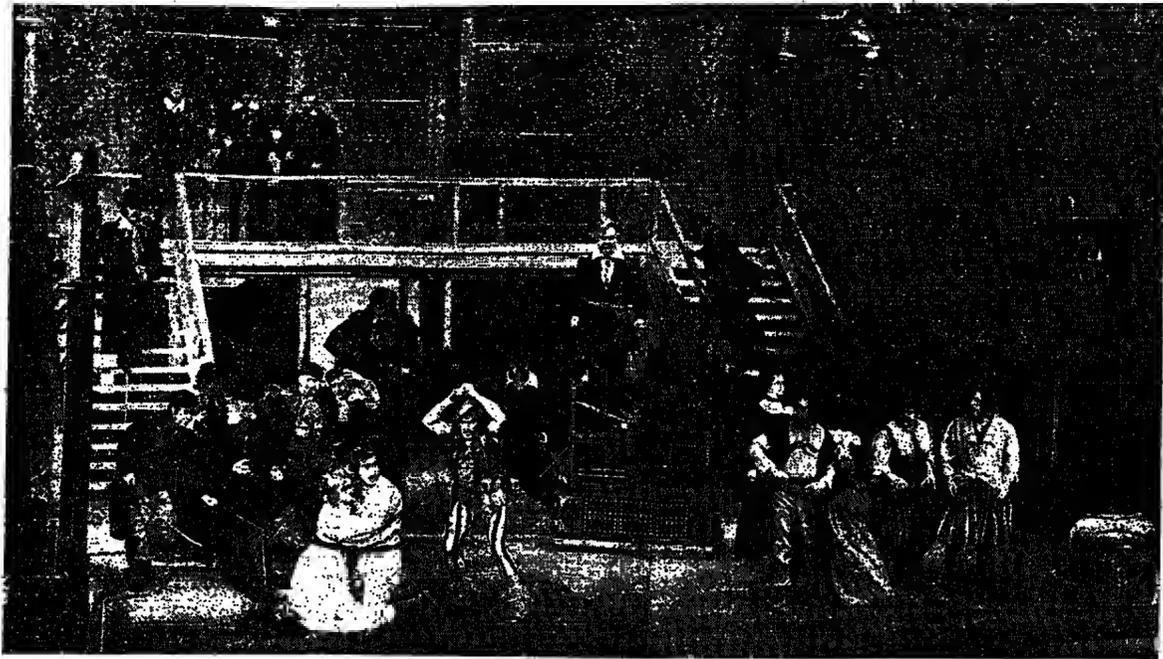
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Performance of the opera "Falstaff" at the German State Opera in Berlin.

ART AND CULTURE BY AND FOR MILLIONS

The upswing of cultural life in the GDR is visible in daily life as well as in artistic and literary progress. This field is greatly supported and promoted by the State which has more than quadrupled the available media since 1950. The opportunities for cultural experience are many and varied; and the people's interest is great, as is their desire to develop cultural values, to embellish their everyday lives and make life richer.

The 116 stages of the GDR whose repertoire includes the works of humanist heritages of all lands and ages as well as the creations of progressive contemporary dramatists, were visited last year by over 12 millions. The 1973/74 and 1974/75 seasons include over 100 first performances, with the participation not only of theatres in the GDR capital, Berlin, but also local towns, and many small and medium-sized theatres are presenting new works.

In 1973 2,332,000 attended concerts given by the GDR's 81 orchestras. Well-known ensembles like the Berlin State Band, the Dresden State Band celebrating its 425th anniversary in 1973, the Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra and the Dresden Philharmonic are appreciated at home and abroad. The Dresden Philharmonic is at present guesting in various British cities.

The great choir tradition is carefully tended and continued in the GDR. 300,000 singers are united in 7,000 choir associations, with classic vocal works side by side with folk songs on the programme. Among the most well-known ensembles are the Dresden Kreuzchor and the Leipzig Thomanechor, two boys' choirs which are mentioned for the first time in 13th century documents. Young people are especially enthusiastic founders of singing clubs. At present there are about 1,500 such clubs in the GDR.

The 595 museums belong to

those cultural institutions which have a constant stream of visitors. 25.2 millions, including many foreign tourists, took the opportunity in 1973 to enjoy the treasures of world culture. The most popular museums were those known far beyond the GDR's frontiers like the Dresden State Art Collection with 2.2 million visitors, the Berlin State Museums with 1.8 million, the palaces and gardens of Potsdam-Sanssouci with 1.7 million and the Goethe national museum at Weimar with over 800,000. This last figure will certainly be greatly increased in 1974, the 225th anniversary of J. W. von Goethe's birth, one of the greatest German classicists.

The twelve millionth visitor to the Goethe museum since 1954, the year of its reopening, is soon expected—proof of the great interest the people have in cultural and art-history witnesses of the past. But the ever-growing number of visitors alone does not bear witness to the increasing cultural interests and needs of

the workers, nor do the exhibitions in cultural facilities. 1.4 million workers are artistically active in their leisure hours and contribute to enrich the cultural life of the nation. There are 25,000 popular art groups and circles of all art forms in clubs and cultural unions accessible to all. Focal points in this popular artistic creativity and of the cooperation between lay and professional artists are the workers' festivals held every two years since 1959 and prepared for by firms and local festivals on an ever-widening basis. More than 6 million people were involved, for example, in the 2,111 company festivals in preparation for this year's workers' festivals.

The socialist culture is not a sphere cut off from work or turned in upon itself, but permeates material production as well as all other walks of life; in firms and combines, workers in socialist competition and the movement to work, learn and live socialist—set themselves aims for common cul-

tural experience in the working brigades, inviting artists and discussing new books or plays. Books continue to play a large part in our cultural life. The GDR is among the best-read countries in the world. 5,000 titles are published every year with copies of more than 100 millions sold. Each family buys an average of 4 to 5 new books every year. Every fourth citizen is a member of one of the 36,000 state, school or trade union libraries which are free of charge.

Art and culture are an inseparable ingredient of daily life in the GDR. The preservation of cultural traditions of our people and of world cultures as well as the development of the revolutionary heritage of the working classes are worthy of special attention. The honouring of important artists, the magnitude of events, editions, theatrical presentations and international guests all go to prove that in the GDR the cultural wealth of the past and present have become the property of the whole people.

The Berlin Festival

The Berlin Festival of Theatre and Music which takes place every year in autumn takes on special significance this year. The programme for the days from 28 September to 20 October comprises 300 events presented by soloists and ensembles from 15 countries. The capital's theatres offer 13 premieres. Two GDR theatres are presenting noteworthy productions, including "Treffen mit Neruda 1974" of the Chilean Teatro Lautaro company which has found a new outlet in the Rostock People's Theatre.

Great Britain is represented by the Deller Consort, an ensemble which interprets the beauty and vitality of old English madrigals of the 16th to the 17th centuries by their lively, authentic and tonally pure artistic abilities.

Goethe Monument Reconstructed

A reconstructed Goethe monument was solemnly unveiled in Jena (GDR) on the 225th anniversary of Goethe's birth. This is a reconstruction of the oldest and only monument to the poet which was erected in his own lifetime (in 1821) on the instructions of the Russian Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna. It was later removed in ignorance and destroyed. The work, extremely difficult from the geometrical point of view because of a lack of documentation, was undertaken by Professor Hubert Schiefelbein (Weimar), and casting took place after further preparations by a specialist unit in the Carl Zeiss Jena VEB.

Grünes Gewölbe Takes New Shape

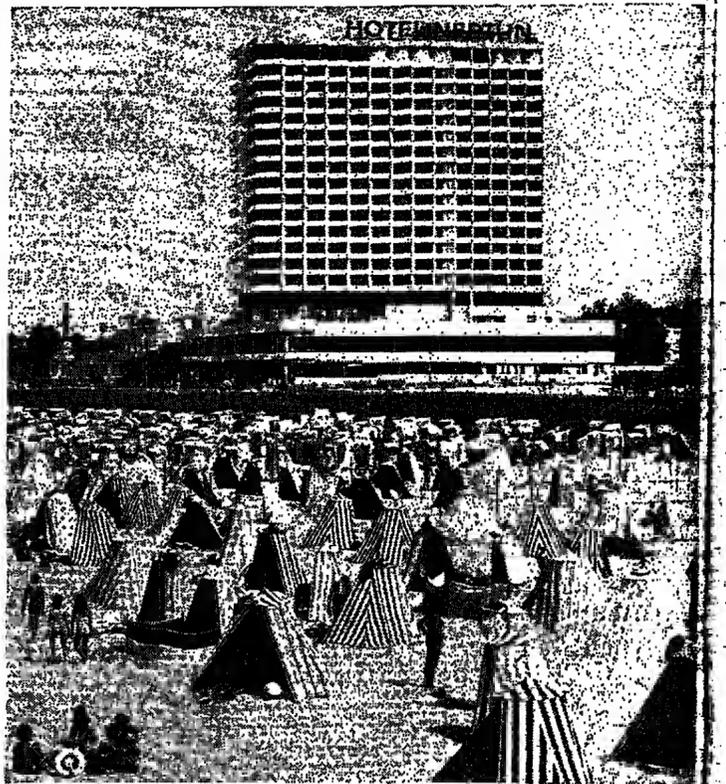
The 'Grünes Gewölbe' art museum in Dresden can once more be visited in the Albertinum in the City on the Elbe, after one and a half years' restoration work is now complete. The Dresden jewel-room—one of the largest in Europe—received a new festive shape for its 250th anniversary and the 25th of the GDR. Exhibition areas, for example, were extended by one half. More

than 3,200 works of art in gold, silver, precious stones, ivory, amber, wood, enamel, glass and bronze may now be viewed. All this has been possible thanks to those Soviet soldiers who preserved the Dresden treasures from destruction in 1945; thanks also to the Soviet restorers and museologists who have protected and cared for them up to their return in 1958.

A Floating Island

An unusual natural phenomenon may be admired in the vicinity of Eisenach (GDR). A floating island in the Hainsee rises from the lake bed at high tide and

moves. On it grow birches, pines, creepers, beather, rusbes and the fles-eating plant sundew. The lake and the island, an extreme rarity according to botanists, are protected areas.



Holiday hotel "Neptun" at the Baltic coast.

HOLIDAY TIME

By MARLENE BUNKE

In August this year Günter Knoblauch welcomed the 50,000th holidaymaker. Günter Knoblauch is the deputy director of the Neptune Interhotel in Warnemünde, and his guest was a chemical worker from Schwedt. The Neptune is one of three hotels in which the trade union holiday service provides holidays for workers and employees at low prices. An adult pays 310 marks for 13 days including accommodation and food, 30 marks for a child up to the age of 10 and 80 marks for children up to 18. The hotel's own kindergarten takes care of the holiday-makers' children free of charge.

Poland and Czechoslovakia are particularly strong. This year the GDR's travel agency booked 1.1 million such trips—the biggest number so far.

As the citizens of the GDR themselves like to be tourists, so they try to be good hosts. 17.3 million foreigners visited our country last year, of which 4.8 million were from socialist states, including 3.4 million from West Berlin.

The number of visitors grows rapidly from year to year. Despite an average population density of 157 per square kilometre, the GDR possesses charming areas, including the Thuringian mountain forests, the Erzgebirge mountains or those of the Harz. Focal points too are the Baltic coast, the sandstone rocks of the Sächsische Schweiz and the lake areas of the Mark.

These low-price holidays are arranged by the Free German Trade Union Federation (FDGB) in other GDR areas too, but they are not sufficient yet. It was therefore decided to increase the number of available holidays for trade unions to two million by 1975. Last year there were 1.4 millions, in 1970 just on 1.2 millions. Increase has been possible by the construction of new holiday homes, the further use of interhotels and an improved all-year-round utilization of the existing capacities.

Apart from the FDGB, the works themselves have their own holiday homes, which in 1973 welcomed around 650,000 workers and employees to pleasant vacations. There are also 240 youth hostels with more than 18,000 places for young people.

The demand for holidays abroad in the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Roumania,

and VHF tower. Since its opening in 1969 the 365 metre-high second largest construction in Europe has been visited by over six million people.

From Berlin, Potsdam is a short and comfortable ride away. The Park Sanssouci, the magnificent facades of the many palaces, the rich architecture of the apartments and the woodcraftsman's workshop of the furnishings continue to attract great admiration. The Cecilienhof palace is also an important historical site, for this is the place where the powers of the anti-Hitler coalition signed the Potsdam agreement in 1945.

After the destruction of the second world war, Dresden is again the "Florence of the North"—a new quality. Countless visitors have seen the Dresden Zwinger, one of the most notable of structures from the late Baroque period, as well as the Semper gallery with its collection of old Italian and Dutch masters. The gallery of modern masters in the Albertinum is also worth a visit as is the Grünes Gewölbe with its rich jewellery and gold works from the Baroque age. Weimar, the city of German classicism. Here are linked the names of Goethe, Schiller, Herder, Liszt and others. When you have walked through the Goethe house on the Frauenplan and through Schiller's work-room, visited the Cranach altar in the Herderkirche and the Liszt museum, and gone to Buchenwald, the memorial for 56,000 murdered anti-fascists of all nations you will understand why tourists from all over the world come to Weimar. The list of sights is long indeed. Those who visit them can understand why the GDR is constantly growing in popularity among foreign visitors.

THE "SECRET" OF GDR SPORT

By WOLFGANG GITTER

Great Britain is regarded as a "sporting country", and so the GDR has been for some years now. But there are differences. We have for example one social mass organization for sport, the German Athletics and Sport Federation (DTSB), with around 2.4 million members at present. That is 14 per cent of our population. Under the DTSB's direction, practice, training and competition operations are organized, i.e. the competition system in individual sports and also mass sports. But this is not the task of the sport organization alone. It relies for support on many other social forces. On the Ministry for National Education, for example, to which all schools are subject, on the Free German Trade Union Federation, the Free German Youth Organization, the community popular representations and many more. When the People's Chamber of the GDR passed a new law

in 1974 for the promotion of youth, Section 34 expressly emphasized: "The socialist state guarantees physical culture and sport in all spheres of young people's lives and promotes the activities of the German Athletics and Sport Federation as the organizer and initiator of sport." This law obliges the state bodies to support the children's and youth Spartakiads. The Spartakiad movement is perhaps the most valuable achievement of the socialist sport movement in the past years. There are three million boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 in the GDR, but there were four million starters in Spartakiad competitions in 1973. This means that some participated in more than one sport. But this shows too that almost all scholars take part in Olympic-type events in these Spartakiads. It starts in schools, villages and towns, then there are local Spartakiads, and finally GDR finals

every two years with 12,000 participants. One must qualify at the various stages with defined standards. This promotes a sense of achievement, and not only in sport. The motto of this Spartakiad is "For great achievements at school, work and in sport". And we sports journalists add to the results of the winners, how they stand at school, what professional skills they have and what discipline and morale they display. Olympic winners like Roland Matthes, Kario Jaoz or Reoate Stecher are products of this movement, and form versatile personalities for youth to emulate.

Young people in their millions are enthusiastic about sport, and so sport has become an ingredient of their life-style. When they get older, they will have every opportunity to retain this essential factor. "We feel that there is a right to sport for every individual and that it is the responsibility of the community to supply the adult with means for acquiring good sporting abilities

and for retaining them", demanded Pierre de Coubertin in 1927 at the Lausanne Pedagogical Congress. The GDR has made this right daily practice. The FDGB and the DTSB have agreed a common sport programme, in which more than five million workers participated in 1973. Enterprises are by law compelled to supply and finance sport facilities. This is radically different from the idea of "sponsorship". "Play sports—stay fit" and "my holiday isn't a holiday from sport" are slogans according to which a varied and appealing sport programme is organized.

The sporting press lends its aid in propagating and organizing health-giving joyful sport. In the 1972 Olympic year alone, 42 national competitions were organized by sports journalists, and three million people took part. In order to concentrate this organizing force, the Annual Congress of Sports Journalists decided in 1973 to support the Anniversary Mile (1,974 metres corre-

sponding to the anniversary of our Republic) created by the GDR's German Federation of Athletics. All those who have run 25 miles by the anniversary date, the 7th October 1974, participate in a tombola. Millions have already taken up the call, on their trackuits and begun running. "The road to the sports field saves so many a trip to the doctor", declared Erich Hoeyer, the First Secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party (SED) at the VIII convention—a simple but pregnant formula.

But there is more to a sporting country than just winning medals at Olympic Games, world and European championships. Certainly the young swimmers in Vienna, the light athletics contestants in Rome and the rowers in Lucerne all make the headlines. But the foundation of their success is an extensive mass sport movement in which the great ideals of Friedrich Ludwig Jahn and Pierre de Coubertin are realized.

Sport: Facts and Figures

International Successes
In the Olympic Games the GDR won the following medals:

	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972	Total
Gold	1	5	5	10	24	45
Silver	4	10	13	11	26	64
Bronze	3	7	5	9	30	54

GDR athletes gained a total of 527 titles between 1956 and 8.9.1974 in world and European championships.

Central Sport Organization
The German Athletics and Sport Federation (DTSB) which celebrated its 25th anniversary on 1 October 1973, is the head organization for 35 sport associations, of which the largest are the football association, angling association and athletics association. 14.2 per cent of GDR citizens are members of the DTSB. Sport is no Privilege
Apart from a few exceptions

like cricket, pelota or squash, which are practically unknown, you can do any type of sport in the DTSB. Membership fees in a DTSB sport club are extremely low, 0.20 marks per month for children and scholars, 0.80 marks for students and apprentices and 1.30 marks for adults. All sport facilities are open free to every person, with the exception of swimming baths with admission fees of up to 1 mark.

The first medal. Perhaps this Spartakiade winner will follow in the famous footsteps of Kornelia Ender.



This Special Feature has been written and sponsored by Interwerbung and Panorama DDR.



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YEAR AFTER THE YOM KIPPUR WAR

The year has now elapsed since the outbreak of the fourth Arab-Israeli war. It is an event whose dimensions have grown rather than diminished with the passage of time. It already seems likely that 1973 will be remembered by posterity as one of the great dates of the twentieth century, the century in which the domination of the world by the people of European origin reached its zenith and went into steep decline.

The two World Wars destroyed the old European powers and delivered world leadership into the hands of two offshoots of the European culture in America and Russia. But they also destroyed the ideology of European dominance, and introduced a new ideology, according to which all peoples are equal. The postwar order was fragile because of the crying contradiction between this ideology and the fact that the world was characterized by superpower dominance and economically by the overwhelming advantage of manufacturing nations over those which produced mainly raw materials. In 1973 the states producing one particular raw material—oil—discovered that they held the manufacturing world in their power. They made their discovery because a majority of them belonged to a single cultural group, the Arabs, who held manufacturing world responsible for the occupation of their territory, and stumbled on their unwilling power.

What the character of the new world will be is still far from clear. The best it could be one in which the world's resources are equitably shared out among the world's peoples. (But if so we must expect to make sacrifices.) At worst, it could be one in which even the ideology of equality is abandoned, and might is admitted to be right. The "fourth world" will be worse off than ever before. Even so, might will be unevenly distributed, some of the non-European peoples will have a greater share of it, and they may well make fewer concessions to the European cultural ideal. In this sense the Arabs are following a path already blazed by different peoples, by the peoples of the Far

quickly took advantage of the war to move away from the Soviet orbit towards a position where it could play the superpowers against each other.

The Israelis sought to convince the West that, since the Arab states were acting as Soviet cat-paws, the West must support Israel. But political leaders in the West drew the opposite conclusion. They concluded that Western support for Israel had driven the Arabs into the Soviet camp, and that the best way to resist Soviet influence was to offer the Arabs Western sympathy and support. This was made easier by the fact that the principal Arab states no longer proclaimed the destruction of Israel as a direct objective of their policy (though nor could they bring themselves explicitly to accept the idea of the Jewish state as a permanent feature of the Middle Eastern landscape).

Small concessions

The main West European states had come to this conclusion slowly, during the sixties and early seventies. The United States came to it suddenly, under the impact of the war and of the oil embargo. But there remains an important difference between the European and American positions. The European Community has wooed the Arabs by publicizing its agreement with them on the essential ingredients of a Middle East peace agreement—notably "the need for Israel to end the territorial occupation which it has maintained since the conflict of 1967", and "recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians". The United States has so far refused to prejudge the issue in this way, but instead has offered the Arabs its good offices in extracting from Israel a series of small, piecemeal concessions.

These concessions are presented to both sides as steps towards a comprehensive and lasting settlement. But it is clear that the two sides retain radically different visions of the lasting settlement which will consist of. It is a question whether either side really believes its aims can be achieved without another war, and whether the object of all the diplomatic manoeuvring of the last year has not been to influence the timing and circumstances of the next war rather than actually to avert it.

In any case, since all the last three wars opened with surprise attacks (by Israel in 1956 and 1967, by the Arabs in 1973), both sides have good reasons to be ready for war at any time. Both sides have been very heavily rearmed, because neither superpower wishes its client to risk a major defeat. Syria is estimated by American experts to be now well ahead of the military capability it enjoyed a year ago, while Egypt (whose Soviet supplies were interrupted for a large part of this year, but are rumoured to have been lately renewed) is thought to be "about where it was before the fighting started". Nonetheless, the same American experts consider that Israel is now in a stronger military position in relation to Egypt and Syria than it was a year ago. Israel has a stepped-up programme of military modernization, and more and better equipment. America's diplomatic flirtation with the Arabs has not stopped her supplying Israel with large quantities of such advanced weaponry as television-guided "smart bombs", and advanced wire-guided anti-tank missiles.

Israel is thus in a strong position militarily, but this is achieved at great cost. 41.3 per cent of this year's budget is being spent on defence, and the constant alert deprives the economy of much-needed manpower. Inflation is running at close to 40 per cent, and the payments deficit this year is expected to reach \$3,500 million. In the present state of the world economy such a deficit will not be easy to finance, especially for a state which is debarred from access to Arab capital.

Israel is dependent as never before on American support, and the net is not on Israel's side. The Arabs grow richer, and stronger, and better educated with almost every day that passes. But at the present moment they are still relatively weak, and rendered vulnerable by overconfidence (as Israel was a year ago). Obviously Israel is desperate to exploit her short-term advantage in order to insure against the long-term deterioration of her position. The temptation to try and do so by having the next war straight away must be very strong for Israel's military leaders, who are understandably resentful that their military victory last October was turned into a political defeat, and resentful also of the widespread criticism of the armed forces among the Israeli public.

Pretexts would not be lacking. Although there are good reasons for thinking that the Arabs (including the Syrians) are not in a hurry to renew the war, their diplomatic stance requires them to behave as if they were ready to renew it at any moment. Only so can they keep up the pressure on Dr Kissinger to maintain the momentum of his peacemaking initiative. They have to convince him and the world that they will break out again unless the effort to secure Israeli withdrawal by peaceful means is clearly making some progress. To do this the Syrians are quite prepared to commit small breaches of the letter of the spirit of the disengagement agreement, or to threaten non-renewal of the mandate of the United Nations observer force. In so doing they take the risk of provoking Israeli retaliation.

If Israel responded to this provocation it is quite possible that she could inflict on Syria a more decisive defeat than last October while holding off any Egyptian attack in Sinai. But the scale of violence would be much greater than before as a consequence of the vast amount of firepower now possessed by the two sides. The Arabs might carry out their threat to use missiles against Israel's civilian population. And the political advantage gained by Israel would be at best uncertain and short-lived. Sooner or later Israel would be faced with an Arab world still growing in strength and even more implacably hostile, while the United States would find it more and more difficult to continue supporting her.

Acceptance

If Israel is to exploit her short-term strength successfully, it must not be by war but by seeking Arab acceptance. She has a chance of obtaining that acceptance, but only if she returns most of the way towards her pre-June 1967 borders. Obviously a special status would be needed for Jerusalem. That would still leave a Jewish state much larger than the one envisaged by the United Nations in 1947. It would still leave the Palestinian Arabs (whether federated with Jordan or in a state of their own) with only one fifth of pre-1948 Palestine. Neither they nor the surrounding Arab states would accept such a solution lightly. But there is a chance that they will accept it, with such additional safeguards as demilitarized zones and buffer forces (safeguards that are never absolute, but can give time for acceptance to take root), if Israel is prepared to negotiate with them on that basis. At least they now accept that negotiation comes before withdrawal and not the other way round.

There are Israelis who see this, who argue against the settlement or annexation of territory beyond the pre-1967 borders, and who speak up for the human and civil rights of the Arab population. They are not without influence in the Israel Labour Party, and even in the government, but so far their influence has been checked by the hawkishness of the general staff and the determination of right-wing civilian politicians to people the "whole land of Israel" with Jewish settlements. They need and deserve the support of all true friends of Israel in the West.

Prison sentences and penal reform

From Mr Edward W. Twiss
Sir, Whiler is generally agreed that a prison sentence should be a useful work, but that in a cell, it is still true that the prospect of prison is a deterrent, and Lord Justice Scarman's advocacy of shorter prison sentences, at a time when the crime rate continues to rise, will alarm many law-abiding citizens.

As a lay magistrate for many years, in an industrial area, the suggested removal of the power of imprisonment from magistrates courts fills me with dismay. The first result of such a change would be a sharp rise in the number of cases committed for trial to the Crown Court, involving a decision on the issue of bail.

Surely the magistrates would still use the power to remand in custody the defendant who is an obvious danger to the community. The problem of sentencing, especially that of the custodial sentence, is essentially the seeking of the only relevant qualification in the community and those of the offender, against the background of public opinion, and the possession of great learning in the law is no the only relevant qualification in these making the decision.

The lay magistrate being an individual doing an ordinary job of work in the community, I would suggest, closer than most of the judges to the grass roots of public opinion, which is what the court must be satisfied by the sentence of the court.

Yours faithfully,
E. W. TWISS,
The Institute of the Peace, Warrington
Council House,
5 Beech Close,
Ollerton,
Leeds,
Cheshire.

From Mr Christopher Staughton, QC
Sir, Lord Justice Scarman in his address to the Howard League, and you in your leading article (September 30), say that a sentencing policy which appears to pay too little heed to public opinion will not be acceptable to society and must ultimately fail. This is sound doctrine, but dangerous unless its limits are properly understood. Is the voice of the people to be the voice of God, in criminology, as elsewhere? Is the judge to be ruled by public opinion? That was the mistake that Pontius Pilate made.

Of course a judge must have regard to public opinion in sentencing. If a man is convicted of some crime, he would be a dinner at the public expense every day for the rest of his lives. (Not, as you might suppose, to express facetious approval of the crime; but because it would be cheaper than a prison sentence, and more likely to prevent future crime.) Public opinion, in the shape of a jury, already has the task of determining guilt or innocence; Barabbas was a notorious robber, but he was acquitted. When it comes to sentencing, what the public will think is surely the only factor, and not a major one at that.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER STAUGHTON,
3 Essex Court,
Temple, EC4,
October 2.

From the Chairman of the British Copyright Council
Sir, Dame Veronica Wadgwood kindly gave us an advance copy of the letter which appears in *The Times* today (October 4) under the heading "Public lending right". The British Copyright Council is unanimously resolved that I should ask you if you would be good enough to let us record our full support for the contents of that letter.

At the same time the council wishes to express its extreme disquiet at the possibility that composers and other creative artists may not be treated in the same way as writers when public lending is involved. In our view it would be grossly unfair if this were to happen.

Many public libraries provide a subscription service of lending gramophone records or pre-recorded tapes. It is common knowledge that borrowers frequently make tape recordings themselves from the material borrowed and can thus acquire an extensive library of recorded music without paying the composer a penny. Moreover, with the tremendous advance in technical fields it may not be many years before pre-recorded video cassettes will become available for copying and use on a national scale.

In this way the work of writers, composers, designers, musicians, actors and other creative artists may be used by the public generally without anything being paid to them for their work. The fees for the initial performance. Legislation should provide a means of treating fairly the people who help to entertain and educate the public.

I should be most grateful if, in spite of the calls on your space, you are able to publish this letter in *The Times* for the purposes of the above. It is now payable out of net income. The "special privilege" enjoyed by the surtax payer is in fact that if anyone commits the offence against socialist justice of borrowing more than £25,000 to buy his house he may, depending on the

amount of his total income, have to find up to £50 of income tax above the restriction limit.

One has also to recognize that Mr Crossland's promise to "end the injustice" does not mean that the true injustice will be remedied. It merely means that further injustice will be perpetrated.

May I register the plea that Mr Crossland and his colleagues try to learn to recognize the truth and still more to force themselves to speak it, particularly in relation to such important concepts as justice.

Yours faithfully,
BRUCE SUTHERLAND,
The Manor House,
Shipston-on-Stour,
Warwickshire,
October 3.

From Mr Michael Meacher
Sir, One point which has not been brought to light about Mrs Thatcher's proposal of 94 per cent mortgages is how much it would benefit the rich rather than the ordinary worker. An average-paid worker earning £2,000 a year who was buying a £5,000 house over 25 years would gain £5 a month. But a director on, say, £9,000 a year who was buying a £50,000 house would gain £45 a month, or if he was buying a house for £75,000, he would gain £75 a month. The respective gains are nine and 15 times greater than the average worker.

The reason for this is that because tax relief for a mortgage is only given on the first £25,000, the reduction in the interest rate to 94 per cent is worth far more to the rich with expensive houses because they are not losing the benefit of tax relief at the higher levels.

So if this is really meant to benefit the hard-hit house-buyer, why not confine the concession to mortgages below £25,000, thus allowing more to be granted them?

The redistribution from poor to wealthy would of course be still greater if Mrs Thatcher, who has said the concession would be paid for by reducing public expenditure, were to achieve this reduction by ending the rent freeze on council rents and return to rent increases under the Housing Finance Act.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL MEACHER,
45 Cholmeley Park, N6,
October 3.

From Mr Lord Reading
May I ask Lord Boothby to have their look at the letter you were good enough to publish on September 30? He will see that I referred officially to "the administration" which took office in August 1973, and the immediate consequences. His article (October 2), straddling the failures and disasters of the long decade fell wide of the set, for it in no way invalidated the contention that the original national Government succeeded in crucial task of averting imminent catastrophe. The general election 21 months later, in October 1974, produced a massive vote of confidence in the new government which it is hard to imagine would have been forthcoming if, in Lord Boothby's words, it had "had no pose, principle, or theme".

The way of marginalia, Lloyd George's exclusion from the government was accidental rather than deliberate as, to his disgust, he was

prostrated by illness at this critical juncture. And I assume, ironically as it may now seem, that Clause, at that time, his inclusion was thought more likely to weaken than strengthen confidence in the new administration.

Yours faithfully,
READING,
House of Lords,
October 3.

From Mr Lionel Bloch
Sir, The day after Mr Healey stated in Washington that the increase in oil prices had caused an "economic earthquake" and that the 1930 tragedy may be repeated, you state in your leader (October 2) that the industrial world appeared to have accepted this increase as an economic fact of life.

Can one seriously suggest that the catastrophic proportions of the world economic crisis only dawned

on the advanced industrial countries when the OPEC increased again oil prices last month?

As a politician, Mr Healey was invited to join the Club, at that time, his inclusion was thought more likely to weaken than strengthen confidence in the new administration.

Yours faithfully,
READING,
House of Lords,
October 3.

Perhaps, even more disturbing is the fact placed in the tentative solutions that are now under consideration.

Has anyone really worked out the implications of "recycling" the new vogue word for borrowing what we shall be unable to repay at rates of interest we shall be unlikely to afford?

Yours faithfully,
LIONEL BLOCH,
9 Wimpole Street, W1,
October 2.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The sovereignty of Parliament

From Lord O'Hagan
Sir, Is it not a bit odd that leading Conservatives should be against a referendum on the EEC because Parliament might be weakened, at the same time as they propose to expand the National Economic Development Council into a permanent para-parliamentary senate on the economy?

If the new televised "Neddy" ever gets going, it may finally extinguish Parliament as the forum of the nation.

There is a much better case for stronger, wider-ranging, all party Select Committees, chosen from both Houses of Parliament; such committees already meet in public and have established a reputation for dispassionate consideration of major problems.

Those interested in maintaining a society based on consent must surely prefer to adapt Parliament to a useful body, rather than to create presidential-style institutions which might well be unaccountable either to the electorate, or to their representatives at Westminster.

Yours faithfully,
O'HAGAN,
House of Lords,
October 4.

Referendum on EEC

From Mr Douglas Jay
Sir, Mr Nevil Johnson says in your columns (October 4) that "the opinion, which is shared by the British people, is that the referendum is not in the normal way". But in fact, not merely was the Treaty of Accession not separately approved, but was not even specifically debated, by the House of Commons. It was only accepted by implication together with a mass of other Treaties, agreements and "legislation" in portmanteau clauses of the European Communities Bill, which were not allowed to be amended, and were approved by a majority. It is for this reason, in addition to the disregard of the electorate, that so many people are not willing to accept the Treaty as having moral or constitutional validity.

But the case for a referendum goes much deeper than that. In nearly every modern democracy the Constitution itself can only be altered by the electorate, and not Parliament alone. In the United States votes by the separate States as well as Congress are necessary; and in Norway, Denmark and Ireland referenda were required before these countries could join the EEC. The British Parliament has accepted the same principle recently in the case of Northern Ireland, Rhodesia, Gibraltar and other territories.

In our own two previous constitutional crises in 1831/32 and 1910/11, the principle was accepted by all, including the Sovereign, that because constitutional change was involved (far less economic) the electorate must have the last word. G. M. Trevelyan in describing the General Election

Mortgages and the rich

From Mr B. W. Sutherland
Sir, Mr Anthony Crossland is reported as having said at the Socialist Party's press conference on October 2, "We shall end the injustice whereby the surtax payer enjoys special privileges on his mortgage".

I suppose that one has by now come to recognize that lies explicit and implicit fall more readily than truths from the mouths of Socialist Ministers particularly on the subjects of inflation, taxation and economic matters generally. This one however really must be exposed.

The savage increase in the higher rates of income tax (it is no longer called surtax) imposed by Mr Healey's Budget this year means that the Government now take 98 per cent of tax from each £1 of the top part of higher incomes. This means, for example, that a man buying a packet of cigarettes costing 35 pence, £17.50 of income before tax is required; to buy a car licence for a year, £125.00 of income before tax is required. I find it difficult to not motivated by envy can regard such levels of taxation as just, no matter how much the income so taxed may be.

From the earlier days of income tax in this country, until the Socialist Budget of 1969, the principle was recognized that income tax should be charged on a person's net income after deducting interest paid by him which forms part of the income of the recipient who himself pays tax on it. In 1969 that principle was overturned by Mr Jenkins except in the case of interest on mortgages and on a few other types of borrowing. In 1972 the Conservatives restored the old principle.

Mr Healey's Budget this year has again overturned it with the further limitation that interest on borrowing in excess of £25,000 for the purchase of the taxpayer's only or main residence (and no other) would not be deductible for tax purposes. The excess is now payable out of net income. The "special privilege" enjoyed by the surtax payer is in fact that if anyone commits the offence against socialist justice of borrowing more than £25,000 to buy his house he may, depending on the

amount of his total income, have to find up to £50 of income tax above the restriction limit.

One has also to recognize that Mr Crossland's promise to "end the injustice" does not mean that the true injustice will be remedied. It merely means that further injustice will be perpetrated.

May I register the plea that Mr Crossland and his colleagues try to learn to recognize the truth and still more to force themselves to speak it, particularly in relation to such important concepts as justice.

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From Mr Michael Meacher
Sir, One point which has not been brought to light about Mrs Thatcher's proposal of 94 per cent mortgages is how much it would benefit the rich rather than the ordinary worker. An average-paid worker earning £2,000 a year who was buying a £5,000 house over 25 years would gain £5 a month. But a director on, say, £9,000 a year who was buying a £50,000 house would gain £45 a month, or if he was buying a house for £75,000, he would gain £75 a month. The respective gains are nine and 15 times greater than the average worker.

The reason for this is that because tax relief for a mortgage is only given on the first £25,000, the reduction in the interest rate to 94 per cent is worth far more to the rich with expensive houses because they are not losing the benefit of tax relief at the higher levels.

So if this is really meant to benefit the hard-hit house-buyer, why not confine the concession to mortgages below £25,000, thus allowing more to be granted them?

The redistribution from poor to wealthy would of course be still greater if Mrs Thatcher, who has said the concession would be paid for by reducing public expenditure, were to achieve this reduction by ending the rent freeze on council rents and return to rent increases under the Housing Finance Act.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL MEACHER,
45 Cholmeley Park, N6,
October 3.

South Sea Bubble

From Mr Humphry J. F. Crum
Sir, For more than two hundred and fifty years the South Sea Bubble has been regarded as the greatest financial catastrophe in our history and as something that could never happen again on the same scale.

A man who, in July 1720, invested £1,000 in the capital of the South Sea Company, would have got back only some £300, and this, allowing for inflation, would buy less than £300 of the money which he had invested would have bought.

The effects of the present financial catastrophe are far more widely spread within our society than were those of the South Sea Bubble, and our Walpole is not yet, I fear, in place.

Yours faithfully,
H. J. F. CRUM EWING,
Fairhill Courthouse,
Hildenborough,
Kent,
September 29.

Safety of nuclear reactors

From Mr R. P. Davidson
Sir, On September 25, your columns carried a letter from Arthur Palmer, MP, in which he indicated that the American Atomic Energy Commission had ordered the shut down for safety investigations of 21 light water reactors. As most of these plants were Boiling Water Reactors of my parent company's manufacture, I thought your readers would be interested in the facts.

On September 19, the AEC instructed operators of boiling water reactors to examine the by-pass piping as a precautionary measure following the discovery of small cracks in the by-pass lines of two BWR plants in Illinois and one in Connecticut.

The AEC instruction did not mandate immediate shutdown. It requested operators to conduct the inspections, and to report findings back to the commission within a two month period. The AEC advisory also stated, "Should one or more of your BWR facilities not contain these by-pass piping systems, no action is necessary on your part."

Subsequently, the AEC has advised us that operators of six of the 21 Boiling Water Reactors had verbally informed the AEC that the inspection most likely does not apply to them since the referenced piping is not in their design.

Operators of these six plants have been requested to provide the AEC with a written response within ten days, confirming determination that the AEC bulletin was not applicable to their facility.

Of the remaining 15 BWRs, six have been inspected and reported no defects.

In the three plants where evidence of by-pass pipe cracking was found, the status is as follows:

1. Quad Cities 2—the crack detected by ultrasonic inspection has been repaired, and the unit is back in service.
2. Millstone 1—currently out of service for routine refuelling and maintenance. Repair of its by-pass piping is scheduled to begin on October 7.
3. Dresden 2—the larger of the two by-pass pipe cracks discovered has been repaired, and the repair of the second crack will start within the next few days.

Inspection of the remaining six BWRs will be scheduled as appropriate by their operators. For the most part, such inspections are being conducted within the normal operating cycles of the involved units, and can be accomplished in about a day.

Of the two cracks on the Dresden 2 reactor's by-pass piping, experienced some water leakage within the containment, but it was well within the reactor's technical specification leak rate of five gallons per minute.

The AEC order caused more widespread concern in Britain than it did in the United States, and far from reflecting on the safety of LWRs, as Mr Palmer intimates, I submit that the facts demonstrate the stringent safety controls built into the United States programme.

Yours sincerely,
R. P. DAVIDSON,
Chairman and Managing Director,
International General Electric
Company of New York Ltd.,
296 High Holborn, W1C1.

Liberal inflation tax

From Mr G. Grant McKenzie
Sir, I gather from the Liberal Party manifesto—which, admittedly, is not very clear—that I will be fined if average earnings per person in the small company for which I work exceed a previously agreed annual rate, and that I will be fined even if my own earnings do not exceed the agreed rate.

Moreover, the fine will consist of an addition to my National Insurance contribution, and I will have no right of appeal against it.

Fortunately, "earnings" will cover such things as fluctuating overtime, pay scale increases, changes in hours and in times of working, directors' perks and so forth; scores of thousands of companies will be separately involved; the calculation of earnings will be of helter-skelter and their application will be vastly complicated, and a massive organization will be needed.

Obviously, the whole totalitarian business is administratively impossible.

Yours truly,
G. GRANT MCKENZIE,
2 Grosvenor Road,
Reading.

Rationing of sugar

From Mrs A. H. Wogin
Sir, I am a busy social worker who, at the first alarm of shortages, decided not to be dishonest enough to "stock up", as so many people had done in the toilet paper shortage. As a result I have had two pounds of sugar per week. The bill may be higher than from the supermarket, but there is saving on petrol, shoe leather and parking frustration. To lonely people it is a friendly place and a comfort to the elderly.

If I could claim a ration, I should be able to get half of it away, as I did when it was rationed before.

Who has got my share?

Yours faithfully,
ENA WOGIN,
5 Westcliff Gardens,
Old Brumby,
Scunthorpe,
Lincolnshire.

The corner shop

From Mrs Peggy Seaward
Sir, Hoorary for the corner shop I Regular custom gets obliging service and 2lb of sugar per week. The bill may be higher than from the supermarket, but there is saving on petrol, shoe leather and parking frustration. To lonely people it is a friendly place and a comfort to the elderly.

If I could claim a ration, I should be able to get half of it away, as I did when it was rationed before.

Who has got my share?

Yours faithfully,
ENA WOGIN,
5 Westcliff Gardens,
Old Brumby,
Scunthorpe,
Lincolnshire.

Oil weaponry

From Mr Lionel Bloch
Sir, The day after Mr Healey stated in Washington that the increase in oil prices had caused an "economic earthquake" and that the 1930 tragedy may be repeated, you state in your leader (October 2) that the industrial world appeared to have accepted this increase as an economic fact of life.

Can one seriously suggest that the catastrophic proportions of the world economic crisis only dawned

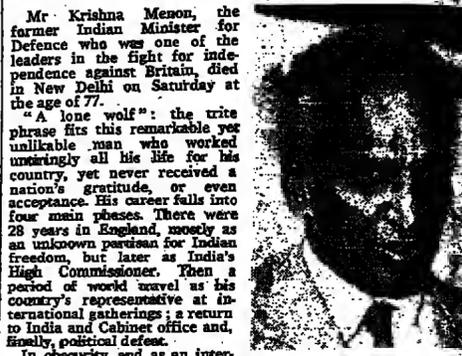
on the advanced industrial countries when the OPEC increased again oil prices last month?

As a politician, Mr Healey was invited to join the Club, at that time, his inclusion was thought more likely to weaken than strengthen confidence in the new administration.

Yours faithfully,
READING,
House of Lords,
October 3.

OBITUARY

MR KRISHNA MENON
Controversial Indian statesman



Mr. Krishna Menon, the former Indian Minister for Defence who was one of the leaders in the fight for independence against Britain, died in New Delhi on Saturday at the age of 77.

"A lion's wolf": the trite phrase fits this remarkable man who worked unflinchingly all his life for his country, yet never received a nation's gratitude, or even acceptance. His career falls into four main phases. There were 28 years in England, mostly as an unknown secretary of Indian friends (though among the Indian High Commissioner, then a period of world travel as his country's representative at international gatherings; a return to India and Cabinet office and, finally, political defeat.

The Menons (it is a caste name) come from Malabar, or Kerala, in southern India. Krishna Menon was born at Calicut (Kozhikode) on May 3, 1897. He graduated BA from Presidency College, Madras, and as a young man he joined the Theosophical Society. He became a member of the Anand Bhawan's own circle and was a volunteer in her Indian Home Rule campaign. In 1924, Mrs. Besant brought him to England for a visit which was to become a long sojourn. While visiting at theosophical circles, he met Letchworth, St. Christopher's, the student evening classes at the London School of Economics. He was placed in the First Class of the BSc (Econ), gained the University Diploma for Economics and the BSc in the Physiological Laboratory at University College and the MSc (Econ), back at the LSE. He also studied law, and was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple.

In 1923, he was elected general secretary of the Indian League, which had been formed by a group of Indian students and other sympathizers of the Indian National Congress. Menon soon made it into a real political force, and the Congress leaders came to recognize it as their most effective propaganda in Britain and on the Continent. A bachelor, vegetarian, non-smoker, and total abstainer, he lodged in rooms in Camden Town, and was reputed to live mostly on toast and tea. For more than a dozen years he was a member of the St Pancras Borough Council, being elected chairman of the Library Committee. It was during this period as a leader of the minority Socialist group on the Council that he developed his technique of political maneuver. One of his most effective, though least endearing, tactics was the searing contempt he would display for dim argument or slipshod action. No opponent could afford to nod—no comrade could either. Menon's activities were not exclusively in England. He edited the "Twentieth Century Library" issued by Bodley Head, and he was the first editor of Pelican Books. A new standard in popular education was established: Menon was not concerned to improve the lot of the poor, but to enlighten working men, but to illumine and ignite the thoughts of thoughtful men afloat in the time of Munich. There is still an intellectual thrill in going down the list of his first 20 magnificent authors.

While still at LSE he joined the Labour Party, and he became well known to many of its leaders. He helped to strengthen the link between Labour and the Congress, and he was to be a constant (though dwindling) factor in the British-Indian relations down into the 1960s. Menon had leanings towards communism in the 1930s, but he was not a communist. He was chosen as Labour candidate for Dundee. For speaking at a communist-inspired meeting in 1941 he was removed from the list of candidates. He was expelled from the Labour Party, bitterly complaining of its alleged apathy towards Indian claims. He rejoined the party at the end of the war, and soon became one of its most active league leaders in high ministerial office. Following the transfer of power in August 1947, Menon was appointed High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, a post which was under-estimated by the wistful officials in Whitehall, and also of most members of the Indian Cabinet. His position, then and subsequently, derived from his close relationship with Nehru, with whom he had been an intimate friend since 1936. The years at India House (1947-52) were not smooth. Krishna Menon appeared to regard his role as still that of spokesman of a people struggling against imperialist oppression. Public relations were not always happy, and he was given to calling press conferences for the purposes of defending rather than explaining his country's acts. Equally disconcerted were some of his old colleagues of the India League, who discovered that a gulf appeared to have opened between them. One major achievement was ascribed to him: next to Nehru, Lord Mountbatten, and perhaps Sir Benerup Rau, more than anyone was responsible for influencing a change in the Indian mind within the Commonwealth family. Krishna Menon was to find a more congenial role as India's chief representative at the General Assembly of the United Nations and in other international gatherings.

In 1953 Krishna Menon was elected to the Upper House of the Indian Parliament. He entered the Cabinet in February 1956, as Minister without Portfolio, acting as a liaison between the Prime Minister and foreign affairs. When, in July, President Nehru nationalized the Suez Canal, he took a leading part in the negotiations which followed. In retrospect it is clear that India had a great interest in reaching a settlement, and the plan presented by Menon in August would have salvaged more for British interests than was eventually gained (or lost) by force. In April, 1957, he was made Minister of Defence. Menon, like Nehru, believed that the main, indeed probably the only, military threat to India came from Pakistan, and found as reason to charge that belief in the context of the border dispute with China. Though it was Nehru who made a gesture towards a settlement, it was Menon who set the Indian side to settle. Menon held as a shakably as Nehru that no attack from China was possible "no matter what India did, a domestic attack on the Government's defence and foreign policy would be a disaster." Menon and the Prime Minister countered misleadingly affirming and reaffirming the India's defence services were well up to the mark and capable of any task given to them. The folly of the assumption that China would never attack and that fatesness of the assurances that the Indian Army could take care of any eventualities were brutally exposed in 1962, when the army, under-supplied, outnumbered and badly led, was broken up and the Chinese troops in the North-East Frontier Agency. All of the political anger in India against the Government was focused first on Krishna Menon. Nehru tried to stand by him, but it soon became apparent that unless Menon went to the front, the Government would be a Prime Minister personally, and Nehru then accepted Menon's resignation as Defence Minister. It was typical of the Prime Minister that he attempted to save his colleague's (and his) face by keeping him in the Cabinet as Minister of Defence Production, a gesture the simply condemned Menon's rather than one. It took another week for Menon to get his right out of the Government. After a series of savage rejections by the Congress Party leadership he resigned from the party in 1967 and went down a defeat twice as an independent candidate. He was back in Parliament after strong Communist Party backing which helped him to a big victory in West Bengal. Much can be said in praise of Krishna Menon and praise in the Indian context is by no means common. He was honest, dedicated, hard working, modern-minded, he had no illusions for the astrologers and sages who were paroled with misleading designs of futility. Most of his party colleagues, who were wholly loyal to Nehru, neither in his lifetime nor after his death standing apart or criticizing his old friend's pattern. But his qualities, such as his failings of personality set him apart from a main stream of Indian political life—a mainstream that was underground river and was a peripheral figure, mostly by the communist-hunting, monology of American journalism as much as by the attitude of those in India who turned on Menon when they dared tackle Nehru.

MR ZALMAN SHAZAR

Mr Zalman Shazar, Israel's third President, died in Jerusalem on Saturday, a day before his eighty-fifth birthday. His life was mainly in the fields of Hebrew literature and culture. They began when he was a teenager and became a translator for a Zionist publishing house in Tzarist Russia where he was born on October 6, 1889. He came to Palestine in 1911 and worked as an agricultural labourer but returned to Russia the following year to report for military service. He settled permanently in Palestine in 1924 and a year later joined the staff of Davar, daily newspaper of the General Federation of Labour, and eventually became editor. He was in the paper in 1951 to become first Minister of Education of an independent Israel. He joined the executive of World Zionist Organization headed the Department of Jewish Education abroad. As president of the organization between 1963 and 1973 his duties were mainly ceremonial and interests continued to be focused on literary and cultural affairs.

Unease when ministries are in conflict

Agriculture

Hugh Clayton

Mr Buchan, Minister of State for Agriculture, referred in Glasgow to the investigation to receive the results of the examination for the Ministry of Agriculture. He was reported as saying: "I have asked the Ministry of Agriculture to investigate the causes of the 'unease' in the meat industry. An agency report added that he had said that he expected to receive the results of the examination in a couple of weeks."

Did that mean that industry sleuths were to descend on the meat trades in company with those investigating for the Ministry of Agriculture? The answer, it is clear, is no. The Ministry of Agriculture has no jurisdiction over the meat industry. The investigation referred to was the one conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, which was completed in the series covers marketing of fruit and vegetables at all stages. Copies of the report have been sent to Ministers Williams and Mr Peart. The meat investigation, which also covers poultry, has reached the stage at which trade and producer organizations are to be consulted. The brief is to study "the current structure of the meat and poultry distributive trades as well as the marketing of these commodities in the recent past."

The first evidence of a change in food administration came soon after the last general election, when the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was described in official documents, except those which it issued, as the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Mr Buchan's slip illustrates once again the unease and potential conflict between the ministry, whose task is to ensure that the nation is adequately fed in terms of quantity, quality and price, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, whose business is to hold down the rate of price increases. The first evidence of a change in food administration came soon after the last general election, when the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was described in official documents, except those which it issued, as the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Science report

Asbestos: Inflammation and cancer

The first cell affected when asbestos or any other toxic particle enters the body is the phagocyte. It attacks itself to the cell and its reaction. Now the MRC teams have established that, similarly to the chronic inflammatory substances, asbestos causes a massive release of enzymes from the lysosomes in those cells, which causes the death of the cell. Those enzymes are thought to be partly responsible for the tissue damage in lysosomal asthenosis. The team also link their work with previous observations on the progress of cancer caused by asbestos, induced experimentally in animals. The first reaction after asbestos is believed to be an increase in the number of mononuclear phagocytes, leading to formation of the inflammatory lesion, the granuloma. When asbestos is injected into the pleural cavity, which eventually leads to a type of cancer of the mesothelial cells, this massive response by the mononuclear phagocytes subsides before the cancers start to appear.

Christening

The infant son of Dr and Mrs Gordon Simpson was christened James Robert Dundas at the church of St John the Evangelist, Little Wilmbrath, by the Rev David Bell on Sunday, October 6. The godparents are Mr Anthony Russell, Mr Julian Watson, Mrs Martin Nourse and Countess von Schuelenburg.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before duty paid; further duty may be payable on some estates): Dexter, Mr Alfred Cecil, of Stratford upon Avon, company director (duty paid, £54,787) £127,803; Arthur, of Stratford upon Avon, company director (duty paid, £36,424) £98,376; Edmund, of Stratford upon Avon, company director (duty paid, £7,059) £117,611.

Memorial services

Memorial services for Lieutenant Colonel Norman Colville will be held in the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, London, W1, on Wednesday, October 23, 11.30 am, and at St Mary Magdalene's Church, Lamington, Cornhill, on Sunday, November 3, at 3 pm. The memorial service for the Duke of Roxburgh will be held in St Andrew's Cathedral, Edinburgh, at 3 pm today.

This argument runs counter to the spirit of Article 6 and of Regulation 177/67. The fundamental principle governing those rules is that only goods originating in the Community are entitled to a refund, whereas monies paid in respect of goods first imported from third countries and then re-exported to third countries are limited to no more than "reimbursement" of entry "levies". Common Agricultural Policy The mechanisms established in the context of agricultural markets were intended to guarantee to producers of agricultural products within the Community a certain income level by providing, in the case of export to third countries, with lower price levels, some refunds drawn from Community funds. Obviously, the benefit of this system is to be reserved to Community goods, that is, goods originating in countries sharing in the financial burden of a Common Agricultural Policy. For this reason, the monies paid on goods re-exported to third countries after having been imported from third countries are limited to "reimbursement" of entry "levies". The court accordingly held that it would mean going beyond the scope of the protocol to derive from it the conclusion that the Community is bound to extend price reductions, such as refunds, established within the framework of Common Agricultural Policy, to goods originating in the German Democratic Republic.



A detail of a new portrait of the Queen by Norman Hepple, RA, commissioned by officers of the Submarine Service to hang in the wardroom of HMS Dolphin, Gosport.

Touching the nerves at roots of Englishness

By Clifford Longley

Religious Affairs Correspondent One of the most significant changes in the contemporary religious situation is the subtle but profound adjustment taking place in relations between the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church. It is so gradual as to be almost undetectable day by day or even year by year, but in the long run it is likely to bring the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church face to face with an identity crisis of almost unlimited proportions. The slow but so far remarkably successful Anglican-Roman Catholic theological commission already has two agreed statements under its belt on matters touching the heart of the original Reformation split between English and Roman Christianity: the nature of the mass and eucharist, and the doctrine of the priestly ministry. There are reservations and dissenters in both camps on both statements, but nothing fundamental has come to the surface. The commission is now working on the question of the sacraments, and the nature of authority within the church, which stirs the whole hornets' nest of papal infallibility, Henry VIII's break with Rome in the sixteenth century, the theological basis for the establishment of the Church of England, and so on almost without a finite horizon. The rupture which has occurred in the subsequent independent evolution of English Christianity, and therefore the English culture itself, is one of the principal threads running through the history of these islands over the past 400 years. The work of this joint theological commission, so little known and observed outside those circles involved in church unity talks, is therefore touching the nerves which lie at the very roots of Englishness. Paradoxically, such a fundamental change in the heart of the Church of England may lead to the future of English secular society, the issues for which martyrs went to the stake in the sixteenth century, which caused the Gordon Riots in London in 1780, and which linger still in such disputed questions as whether the Lord Chancellor of England may lawfully be of the Roman Catholic persuasion, are largely dead issues. More important for the basic premise which led to the restoration of the Anglican Church in the nineteenth century is now the question of the heretical doctrine of this invalidity has as yet hardly begun to percolate down to parish level. For the Roman Catholic Church, formally reintroduced into Great Britain on the assumption that it, and only it, was in any sense at all the one true church, the Church of England, designed as an alternative to the Church of England, in the hope that the direct competition of truth with error would ultimately leave it triumphant.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, October 6, 1949 Towards the close of the year 1533 the Bishop of Dover, representing the Crown, received a letter from the Carmelite friary of Aylesford near Maidstone. After more than four centuries of vicissitudes the friary is to be banded back to the Crown, and a new friary is to be installed on November 1 this year. Thus for the first time since the Dissolution of the Monasteries a dispossessed order returns to its English home. At the Dissolution the friary was granted to Sir Thomas Wyatt, who pulled down the church and the cloister for the sake of the materials. He seems to have taken no further interest in the friary, but his successor, John Sedley, turned it into a fine Elizabethan mansion.

Service luncheon

Sixth Pioneers The Sixth Pioneers and Sixth Light Infantry held their annual reunion luncheon for officers and their families at the Officers' Club, Victoria Barracks, London, on Saturday, October 5. The guests were entertained by the General Sir Reginald Wardle presided.

£50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 Premium Savings Bond Prize, announced on Saturday, was won by number INT 905656. The winner lives in Cuckfield, Sussex. The 25 £1,000 winners are:

Table listing names and addresses of 25 £1,000 winners.

European Law Report: Week ended Oct 6

Judgment on status of goods from East Germany under EEC law

Between Firma Norddeutsches Vieh- und Fleischkontor Ltd, Hamburg, Hauptamtlich-Ausfuhrer der Fleischwaren, and the German Democratic Republic (Refundung) Hamburg, Jonas. (Referred for preliminary decision by the fiscal court at Hamburg). Facts: The Firma Norddeutsches Vieh- und Fleischkontor, the plaintiff in the main action, which resulted in this reference by the Hamburg fiscal court, wished to benefit from the Community rules on export refunds. (Council Regulation No 121/67) of 17 June 1967, which provided for the export of certain quantities of goods, which it had described as "meat and bone", to the Community. In its application for the grant of the export refund it claimed that the goods were of Community origin in the sense of the relevant regulations. Accordingly the application was, at least in part, acceded to. In April, 1970, the plaintiff's application was referred to an examination to ascertain whether the goods were of Community origin. The customs authorities, the defendant in the main action, upon demand of repayment of the refund already been granted, refused to grant the refund. In the ensuing proceedings commenced by the Firma Norddeutsches Vieh- und Fleischkontor in the Hamburg fiscal court, the plaintiff argued in justification of its claim that the refund must apply also to goods which had been imported from the German Democratic Republic into the Federal Republic of Germany within the framework of the so-called internal trade. In support it referred to the protocol on the German internal trade and connected problems annexed to the EEC Treaty. The first paragraph of the protocol states: "Since trade between the German territories subject to the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany and the German territories in which the Basic Law does not apply is part of German internal trade, the application of this treaty in Germany requires no change in the treatment currently accorded this trade." The defendant Hauptamtlich-Ausfuhrer, on the other hand, maintained its opinion that the conditions for the grant of a refund were not fulfilled. The deciding factor was whether the goods concerned had their origin in the Community. The customs authorities argued that this was not so in the case of goods which have their origin in the German Democratic Republic, even if they have been brought into the Federal Republic of Germany within the framework of internal trade. In view of this dispute as to the interpretation of provisions of Community law, the Hamburg Fiscal Court referred the issue for a preliminary ruling under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty.



COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE October 5: Divine Service was held in the Parish Church of St Andrew, Balmoral, at 10.30 am. The Rev Thomas Nicol, DD, preached the sermon. Mr E. Stuart had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty decorated with the Royal Victorian Medal (Gold). The Prince of Wales left RAF Balmorall Castle on Saturday afternoon to represent The Queen at the centenary celebrations in Fiji. His Royal Highness will subsequently visit the Commonwealth of Australia.

BALMORAL CASTLE October 5: By command of the Queen Elizabeth II, Lord Hamilton of Dalzell (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London, today upon the departure of Prince Alexander, the Hon Mrs Angus Ogilvy, and the Hon Angus Ogilvy for Poland and had farewell in Her Majesty's presence at the Hon Angus Ogilvy on behalf of Her Majesty.

KENSINGTON PALACE October 5: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, who is recovering from a recent operation at Northamptonshire Yeomanry Association, opened the Regimental Museum at Lampert, Northamptonshire today. The Hon Jane Walsb was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE October 5: The Duchess of Kent, Patron of the Spastics Society, this evening attended a Ball at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, given by the Leeds Regional Committee of the Variety Club of Great Britain and the Royal Spastics Society.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Miss Jane Fugh.

TRAGEDY HOUSE LODGE October 5: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy, who received the award of the Victoria Cross, were accompanied by the Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard and Air Commodore Archie Winskill, left Heathrow Airport London this morning in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight to visit Poland.

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Books in large print. Above, left, is shown the difference between the size of type in an average book and, on the right, the size of type in specially prepared books we now provide for partially sighted readers. Also, our 90 years' service to blind readers continues. Well over 300,000 volumes in embossed type are sent out each year. LEGACIES, DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS are urgently needed and will be gratefully received by the Secretary. NATIONAL LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND. 10, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.1. Tel: 01-224 3121.

Handwritten signature in Arabic script.

Management

Edited by Rodney Cowton

Hoping to improve the quality of working life

The appearance of advertisements for "work research officers" in the press reveals that the Department of Employment is pushing ahead vigorously with its programme of examining job design and organization of work to improve the quality of life during working hours—however unpromising and apparently tedious that job may be.

The research officers will staff a newly formed research unit which will also provide consultancy services on these topics to increase the job satisfaction of employees. What is the background to this development, and which way do the researchers see themselves going?

After publication of a study by Dr N. A. E. Wilson last year entitled "On the quality of working life", originally commissioned by the Department of Employment, the department set up a steering group to initiate a series of relevant projects.

Chaired by the then Minister of State, the group comprised representatives of the TUC, CBI and the Government. It was reconvened by the present administration.

It is now accepted as almost a truism that organizing production should be based on the need to take account of people as well as machines. Yet in practice the need to provide an industrial and social set-up, which will favourably affect the

behaviour and attitudes of people at work, is often overlooked under the pressure of more direct technical and production problems.

Dr Wilson's main conclusions were that job satisfaction and efficiency were related in such a way that neither could be achieved without the other for any length of time; consequently any measures taken by a company to promote efficiency without satisfaction were likely to prove uneconomic in the long run.

After reporting in moderate detail on seven examples of improved work systems—and incidentally most of the work in this area continues to be largely abroad—Wilson recommended as the basic approach:

1 To induce the worker to be less passively subordinate to direct or defined sub-objectives within the firm's repertoire of requirements, and

2 To make all desirable work behaviour obviously rewarding through an appropriate combination of inherent and extrinsic rewards.

A major recommendation was a coordinated programme of development in real industry and commercial settings started by the Department of Employment to provide monitored and evaluated experience, including experiments where improvements could be tried out under controlled conditions. It is the addition of this research element that is now in train.

The features thought likely to induce stress, and therefore to justify changes in job structure which can be systematically investigated, are principally: uniform pacing, especially when the pace is rapid; repetitiveness and very short time cycles, leading to monotony, triviality and meaninglessness in work; large impersonal structures of organization, working arrangements and relations; and finally, objectives which seem distant and unreal to the worker.

One's first reaction is to think of these features as part of manual (particularly car) assembly. But they also occur in office work, which has also been the subject of this type of study.

Possible action may start simply by enlarging the job from a limited part of an assembly to a group of actions involving more variety. Then the worker, or a group, may be given more responsibility, such as looking after their machine, controlling the quality of product themselves instead of having these functions carried out by other groups or supervisors.

These measures enrich the job and have been found in earlier studies to result in improvements in quality and reduction in the quantity of rejects. The further stage is to set up autonomous work groups—as Volvo and Saab have done—where the people are trained to do all or most of the jobs for a stage of production.

The group are set tasks and organize themselves. They may prefer set jobs or a rotating system of jobs, but they choose for themselves, no duties being imposed. If the group includes people who prefer mindless jobs, then this can be arranged while those who prefer stimulating ones can equally be accommodated.

In these circumstances, experience of other studies is that the manager or foreman is treated as a "resource" who can be called on for help in the same way as purely technical aids such as an engineer.

Present thinking at the department is that unsuccessful examples have been those that gave up halfway. Unless all concerned—managers, union representatives and the workers themselves—are committed to giving it a try, these projects demanding so much readjustment cannot work.

It may take weeks or months for all parties to sort themselves out, and during this time there can be a loss of production which hopefully is more than compensated once the scheme is smoothly running.

These measures are especially not a set of management consultants. This "action research" will be offered to companies as a service used in conditions of joint consultation with shop stewards and management—as both good social science and good practice. As researchers, the officers on the projects will presumably be

using the tentative conclusions from earlier work as parts of the research hypotheses.

Projects will be conducted primarily by university departments and appropriate research institutes with financial assistance from the Department of Employment when necessary and coordinated by its research unit under the direction of the chief psychologist. Where possible they will try to have control groups for comparison, though—as often in the social sciences—this may be difficult to arrange.

Many of the conclusions will necessarily be subjective in striving to assess improvements in people's attitudes, but certain objective criteria will be available such as reduction of labour turnover, reduction of effects on accident rates.

It is said not to be a primary aim to improve productivity, though it is hoped that this may arise out of the projects. But reduced waste and higher quality are expected to be economic gains.

Some companies have already notified the department that they are interested in participating in the projects. The research unit is matching companies with the researchers available. The aim is to carry out these projects in a range of industrial, commercial and other work settings so that results can be of the widest possible validity.

Israel Berkovitch

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Consumer group's functions limited

From Mr Ivor Hussey
The Sir Hugh Clayton's report (The Times Business News for September 30) of his interview with the chairman of the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee, Mrs Anne Viney, clearly suffered by being abbreviated. In consequence, it does not do justice to the facts nor, I feel sure, does it do justice to Mrs Viney herself.

The functions of the CPAC are strictly limited, novel, and of considerable importance. The CPAC was created by the Fair Trading Act 1973 which effectively two- and only two-folded its functions. Under section 14 of the Act it considers and reports on questions about consumer trade practices referred to it by a minister or by the director general of Fair Trading; as yet, no such reference has been made.

Under section 17 of the Act it has the novel constitutional function of considering proposals for legislation by means of orders under the Act and making recommendations about those proposals to the Secretary of State; as the then Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, Sir Geoffrey Howe, told Parliament when the Bill was being considered (Standing Committee Report for February 22, 1973, column 437):

"In that intermediate role the Committee will listen to what is proposed and make proposals to the Director, if it will assess the significance of what is said, and it will conclude whether it agrees with the Director's proposals."

In mentioning the first reference, Mrs Viney is reported as having spoken of "very complicated legal representations, particularly from the CBI" as ultimately defeating the CBI's representations, and

as I also was one of the two people who on behalf of the CBI were given the courtesy of being heard orally by the CPAC. I hope that Mrs Viney did not form the opinion that we were being avoidably complicated and legal in what we put before her committee. I would not seek space, now anyway, to explain what our representations were, but perhaps you would let me end with the following quotation from them:

"The CBI appreciates that the intention of the Director in making the present reference and the accompanying recommendations for legislative action by the Secretary of State is to put an end to certain trading practices which are unfair to consumers. The CBI in no way condones, and certainly does not support, the resort to any such unfair trading practices. But what the Director is seeking to do in the present reference is to have consequences—apparently not realized by either the Director or the Office of Fair Trading—adversely affect trading practices which operate to the benefit of consumers."

We also made some supplementary representations on a question mainly of law, to deal precisely with a statement about the law which had been included in the reference to which we were asked to comment. Yours faithfully, IVOR HUSSEY, Senior Legal Adviser, Confederation of British Industry, 21 Topham Street, London, SW1H 9LP, October 1.

Trade marks vouch for quality of goods

From Mr Guy Aldous, QC
Sir, Dr C. J. Thomas's letter (September 27) criticising the letter (September 13) of Miss Eirlys Roberts of the Consumers' Association requires correction.

Trade marks are not, as she states, for "marking devices", but indicate the company or person putting the goods on the market and vouching for their quality.

Dr Thomas suggests that Boots was using upon certain curlers its trade mark BOOTS "deliberately to mislead consumers", but this appears to be wholly without foundation. The application of the trade mark BOOTS to the curlers was a proper indication that it was the Boots Company that was vouching for their quality.

Dr Thomas is wholly incorrect in stating that "simultaneous use of the same mark on the same goods is permitted by English law under Section 12 of the Trade Marks Act in the case of honest concurrent user."

Section 12 relates only to registration and registration gives no defence at all against an action for passing-off (see Section 2).

So, even if a person were to get registration of an identical trade mark to one already registered for the same goods, he could not use that trade mark if that use were to result in passing-off, and passing-off would result in goods made by one manufacturer being sold under a trade mark in the same market as that in which the same kind of goods made by another manufacturer had previously been sold under an identical trade mark.

Dr Thomas suggests that different companies can sell their respective goods under identical trade marks in the same market, because, so she says, they "can readily distinguish their goods from the goods of others by representing them in a special manner". She indicates as one example the "Ford Oval".

The inference that she seeks to draw must be that a competitor of Ford could properly sell its motor vehicles in the United Kingdom under the trade mark "FORD", provided that it was in a surround other than an "OVAL". Presumably Dr Thomas is suggesting that the HAG decision

could lead to this sort of result and that it would be unobjectionable. There can be no doubt that the use of the mark FORD, for motor vehicles not made by Ford, would inevitably lead to deception and passing-off, what ever device was used. Up to now our courts would have restrained this by injunction.

Dr Thomas is in error in supposing that the Medicines Commission could prevent the sale of two different drugs under the same trade mark if that were permitted by EEC law, because (1) the Medicines Commission is an advisory and not a legislative body and (2) EEC law overrules the national laws of the United Kingdom in the case of any conflict between them.

It will be appreciated from what I have written above that all Dr Thomas's criticisms of Miss Roberts's letter are based upon misapprehensions of the law, and are all without foundation. Yours faithfully, GUY ALDOUS, Barrister at Law, 11, Fenchurch Lane, Ipswich, Suffolk, October 2.

Companies Court out of step with commercial world

From Miss Julia Garratt
Sir, Earlier this year I had to visit the Companies Court in London in order to hear the result of a case in which I was interested.

The action was comparatively simple and brief, as were the cases heard before mine. I was particularly struck by the fact that what I saw was out of step with the commercial world that the court purports to serve. The contrast between the two worlds was quite amazing.

The corridors were filled with counsel and the only means of identifying them was to approach them individually and speaking who he was, which was

irritating, embarrassing and time-wasting. The court was packed with counsel as well as the public gallery and accessways to the court, consequently I heard very little of the proceedings.

There was a very long list of cases to be heard, each with separate counsel and each lasting minutes only.

I would have thought that something could have been done to ease this far from new problem. Surely a system of duty counsel could be introduced, whereby one counsel represented more than one of the parties involved on a rota basis. This system works in the

County Courts and I have seen it work in the lower criminal courts of Ontario. This might cut costs and possibly increase efficiency.

A possible solution might be to increase the number of courts and judges. Rightly or wrongly the impression was that the main benefactors from the present system were the counsel involved.

Could something be done to ease the present situation and the resulting costs to those who need to resort to litigation? Yours faithfully, JULIA M. GARRATT, 2 Green Walk, Harborne, Birmingham.

Industry in the regions

Pessimistic forecast for the west Midlands

But what about the timing of last week's publication by the Labour-controlled council? It could be construed in some quarters as electioneering. But Mr Stanley Yapp, the Labour leader of the council, will have none of this.

He insists that earlier this year the council undertook to submit written evidence to Mr Eric Heffer, Minister of State for Trade, supporting a delegation's claim that West Midlands industry was being seriously weakened. And it was the present Government which angered Midlandsers by dropping the control-free limit from 15,000 sq ft to 10,000 sq ft.

It had been planned to issue this evidence on October 8 when the region's Economic Planning Council meet to consider similar representations, but Mr Yapp said that was too near polling day.

But he would not have waited another week until the election was over? He replied: "We wanted the document to be in the hands of retiring West Midlands MPs as soon as possible. There is little doubt among close observers of Midlands industry that, however successfully local firms were persuaded to expand in development areas

in the early sixties, those days are gone. For the past 10 years controls have had a largely negative effect. Not only is industry not prepared to move, but it is prevented from growing on its home base.

As one prominent Birmingham industrialist told Business News: "The availability of labour is the best control valve on expansion. No company will invest in expanding on its home ground if it cannot get labour."

West Midlands objections to controls can be seen to have a sound if somewhat parochial base. But their case is not helped by attempts to overdramatize the situation, however well intended. Indeed, in northern development areas the fact the very high wages paid in the West Midlands have not been growing at the same rate as that of most other regions—a point emphasized by the document—will certainly be regarded as selfish arrogance.

But shortcomings aside, A Time for Action will serve a genuine need if it helps to convince the present government that the West Midlands is no longer an amper milch cow without a trouble in the world.

Clifford Webb

Opening up the possibilities of secretarial life

Mr Bernard Marks, in his speeches, reports and even before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, argued that managers are responsible for making so many temporary secretaries necessary by failing to weed out unnecessary clerical work.

Mr Marks, chairman of a large quoted private employment agency, and of an agents' pressure group, the Federation of Personnel Services of Great Britain, has also said that what secretaries want—whether permanent or "temp"—is not more money so much as more interesting work. When they do not find it, they switch jobs.

Now, however, as if in despair, Mr Marks has turned to the girls themselves, in writing a book that seeks to persuade more girls either to enter office work, or once there, to persevere at it, by arguing that it can be a stepping stone to more rewarding careers elsewhere.

However, he claims it is rather breathless title, *Once Upon a Typewriter*, lurks enough to make it worth a manager's while to invest 45p of the firm's money.

Mr Marks has collected together interviews with 12 former secretaries, who have gone on to be managers in journalism, banking, publishing, one to be a director of Christie's and another to be an MP.

The level of success, in keeping with the book's aim, is in itself cases sufficient only to impress a bored secretary. One interviewee, now a radio producer, says that she still does her own typing because "it is more efficient than having my own secretary".

"I had our subjects been men," Mr Marks writes, "some of them might have started work as management trainees. As girls, they had to start in the secretary's chair, wielding shorthand pencils."

None of the women in this book receives any formal management training at the hands of their employers; they learn managerial skills by listening and watching other people in action.

With up to 12 employers clamouring for each of the secretaries of London employment agencies, it is no wonder that agents want to attract more girls into office work.

Certainly his book, although aimed at the girls rather than at the generators of clerical work, is one of the latest contributions to a debate that has long simmered but is now coming to the boil as office costs soar and the amount of office work expands faster than the number of hands able or willing to do it.

There are already signs of a change in attitude, ahead of the day when government is likely to copy American practice in requiring employers to introduce affirmative action programmes to open up more promotion opportunities for women.

The British Steel Corporation, for example, is now obliging managers to put forward as candidates for promotion to junior management the names of able secretaries.

"We are unconvinced . . .", reported a BSC working party, "that a natural progression for an intelligent young woman who joins the corporation as a shorthand typist is simply to become a secretary to a succession of increasingly more senior personalities."

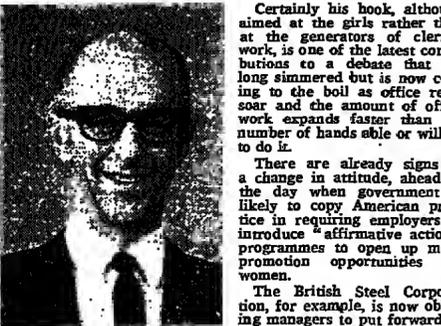
Mr Marks's firm publishes regular surveys of woman office workers' pay and attitudes. It was one of these that in 1970 demonstrated that less than half the girls in secretarial school wanted to be secretaries and sparked off the idea of the book.

The writing of it was helped along by the publication in Britain two years ago of an American book, Mary Kathleen Bener's *Secretary: An Enquiry into the Female ghetto*.

Miss Bener's study argued that secretaries had merely transferred to the office the traditional female roles of protective mother, companionable sister or nagging wife.

However, whether or not one agrees with Mr Marks's presentation of the possibilities of secretarial life, one thing can be said: On the facts as she presents them, if the able women among a firm's secretaries do progress, it seems to be in spite of rather than because of managers' attitudes.

Once Upon a Typewriter, by Bernard Marks. Arrow, 45p. Secretaries by Mary Kathleen Bener. Sidgwick & Jackson, 40p.



Mr Bernard Marks: Secretaries want more interesting work.

That Mr Marks, a prominent practitioner and spokesman of the private agency business, should have to argue that the work is desirable because it leads somewhere is perhaps as much a comment upon managers' attitudes as upon agencies or their secretaries.

Voluntary cutbacks vital, Spanish minister says

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Oct 6

Senior Nemesio Fernandez-Cuesta, Spain's Minister of Commerce, gave a warning that the country would have to make sacrifices in the coming months to help the country through hard times.

He said that Spain's economic situation was characterized by a slowdown in the rapid growth rate of recent years and businesses were beginning to run into problems of financing and increased sales resistance.

The minister said at the opening of a trade fair in Saragosa: "Greater savings, decreased consumption and self-imposed limits on prices and wages are the objectives of the forceful

and united action which the moment demands."

Spain could pull through the international recession with a minimum of inconvenience, he said, if all Spaniards cooperated. "If these sacrifices should have to be imposed from above, their chances of success would be reduced," he added.

Secretary Fernandez-Cuesta said that the government's list of priorities in the economic readjustment brought on by the energy crisis included the defence of the balance of payments and the maintenance of a high level of employment.

"If this optimism of mine is justified, Spain will continue to be one of the more fortunate countries facing the difficult situation which the whole world faces today," he said.

Big salary hopes dim for Munich patent examiners

By Adrian Hope and Edward Townsend

British patent examiners, tempted by the prospect of large salary increases to seek new jobs in the European patent office in Munich, may have their hopes dashed.

German delegates to the working party which will decide the salaries to be paid to the examining staff at the new offices have now recommended that the rates be geared not to international or EEC levels but to those in the existing German national patent office.

Until now, some British examiners have been attracted to the idea of a life in Munich by the carrot of very high rates of pay. But if the new proposal is adopted the situation may change radically. A top grade

Business Appointments

Director for Unilever subsidiary

Mr David Wilson has become deputy director of BOEBS, the Unilever animal feeds business.

Mr James Ellis, joint vice-chairman of Arthur Guinness of Belfast, has been elected chairman of the Irish Bonding Company, a Guinness subsidiary, in succession to Mr George Lavery, who has retired.

Mr G. W. Taylor, an assistant chief manager of the Midland Bank, has succeeded Mr Bernard F. Clarke as chairman of Griffiths Factors, a subsidiary of the British General Insurance Corporation. Mr F. R. Salinger is also appointed in the board.

Mr C. O. Gibb has been elected deputy chairman of the Lloyd's Underwriters' Association for the remainder of the year.

Mr B. E. Rudd has become an assistant managing director and Mr F. J. Wood a director of Sphere Investments.

Mr Kenneth Owen, director of the Construction Industry Training Board, has taken on the title of chief executive. Mr S. W. Francis-Smith becomes controller, field training services; Mr C. B. Stenner is in charge manager, central training services; Mr Dennis Madden, general manager, national training centre; Mr Russell Gardner, secretary/controller of administrative and personnel services.

Mr Christian Schaming, marketing director of Clear Hooters, has been made group export controller with the parent company, Clear Hooters and Harbour Company. Mr Harold H. Rogers becomes managing director of Clear Hooters and Mr Tony Owen, marketing director.

Mr R. I. J. Agnew, deputy chairman of Aspy Roadstone, has become chief executive in succession to Mr G. T. Mordant, who remains the chairman.

Mr Robert Webster, finance director of the Refuge Assurance, has been made a director of the Royal Docks and Harbour Company. He replaces Mr J. Victor Woodham who has been a director since the first general meeting of the new company in November, 1971.

Mr Malcolm McLean, a director of Swan Hunter and managing director of Swan Hunter Shipbuilding Industries, Mr Harold H. Rogers becomes managing director of Clear Hooters and Mr Tony Owen, marketing director.

Mr John Currie is the new director of manufacturing of Quaker Oats. He succeeds Mr George Woodall.

Mr R. O. Barratt has been appointed a director of Attiliams. Mr A. E. Smith becomes a director of its subsidiary, Aviation Information Services.

Mr Denzil R. Hughes has become advertising and marketing director of the new Grand Metropolitan Hotels subsidiary.

The Felixstowe Dock and Railway Company

"Nationalisation to be strenuously contested"

says Chairman H. Gordon Parker

Last year I was able to report on a record year and expected progress would continue.

In the event we were faced by adverse circumstances of an unprecedented nature. We suffered from the energy crisis, the miners' strike and the incredible increase in the price of fuel. Increased world prices led to imports being reduced whilst shipping movements were reduced by a world wide shortage of bunker fuel. In addition the Company was carrying the burden of high interest charges and other overheads arising from very large capital expenditure on works, which in some cases are not yet operational.

After the end of the financial year the Labour Government made proposals to extend the Dock Labour Scheme to other ports and to nationalise ports not already in public ownership. These proposals are being strenuously contested by your Board in the interests of port employees, port users, the people of this country and shareholders. It is particularly disappointing to have to waste time and effort to combat these things when the economic state of the country demands the maximum effort of all to achieve prosperity for the people. These proposals are a blatant and misguided attempt to reduce the efficient

side of the Port Industry to the level of the inefficient at the expense of the nation.

I am sure shareholders will welcome the appointment of Lord Kenyon and Mr. Kenneth Thorogood to the Board. Mr. Thorogood has accepted the office of Deputy Chairman.

In current circumstances it is difficult to predict the future. I can only say that left without political interference my confidence in our future is not merely undiminished but increased.

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Felixstowe Dock & Railway Company, Felixstowe, Suffolk, IP11 8SY.

Operating Results	
	Year to
Gross receipts from port customers	30.6.74
Operating Surplus	£6,341,716
Depreciation and Dredging	£1,677,487
Interest charges	£ 371,623
Net Surplus before Taxation	£ 665,211
Net Surplus after Taxation	£ 639,153
Final dividend of 4.165% is recommended which together with the interim of 2.45% already paid, makes a total of 6.615%. This is equivalent to the net amount payable for last year.	£ 280,153

Cargo handled through the Port of Felixstowe July 1973 to June 1974 - 3,673,143 tonnes	
ROLL ON / ROLL OFF TERMINALS	487002
DOCK BASIN	12.5%
OIL JETTY	320,082
FERRY TERMINAL	9%
CAR TERMINAL	18,974
CONTAINER TERMINAL	1,076,721
	32%

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STEINBERG GROUP LIMITED

Year ended March 31st 1974

- Group Profit before tax £825,083 (£808,294). Again a record despite unprecedented increases in costs and difficult trading conditions.
- Final Dividend 0.5231p per share making 0.8031p per share for the year (0.8085p); maximum allowable.
- Ordinary Shareholders may elect to take shares in lieu of final dividend.
- Notwithstanding economic uncertainties sales and profits have maintained but difficult to predict results for current year.

Extracted from the Statement by the Chairman Mr. Jack Steinberg at the Annual General Meeting on Thursday October 3rd 1974.

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Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization & week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Sept 30. Dealings End, Oct 11. \$ Contango Day, Oct 14. Settlement Day, Oct 22.

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

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ASSOCIATED OFFICES IN PARIS BRUSSELS & AMSTERDAM

Stock	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close	Div	Yield	Cap	Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close	Div	Yield	Cap	Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close	Div	Yield	Cap	Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close	Div	Yield	Cap	Company
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100	100	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	0.00	1000000	Oil	100	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	0.00	1000000	Oil	100	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	0.00	1000000	Oil	100	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	0.00	1000000	Oil
PROPERTY																																								
100	100	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	0.00	1000000	Property	100	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	0.00	1000000	Property	100	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	0.00	1000000	Property	100	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	0.00	1000000	Property
RUBBER																																								
100	100	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	0.00	1000000	Rubber	100	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	0.00	1000000	Rubber	100	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	0.00	1000000	Rubber	100	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	0.00	1000000	Rubber
TEA																																								
100	100	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	0.00	1000000	Tea	100	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	0.00	1000000	Tea	100	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	0.00	1000000	Tea	100	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	0.00	1000000	Tea
MISCELLANEOUS																																								
100	100	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	0.00	1000000	Miscellaneous	100	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	0.00	1000000	Miscellaneous	100	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	0.00	1000000	Miscellaneous	100	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	0.00	1000000	Miscellaneous
SHIPPING																																								
100	100	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	0.00	1000000	Shipping	100	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	0.00	1000000	Shipping	100	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	0.00	1000000	Shipping	100	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	0.00	1000000	Shipping
FINANCIAL TRUSTS																																								
100	100	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	0.00	1000000	Financial Trusts	100	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	0.00	1000000	Financial Trusts	100	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	0.00	1000000	Financial Trusts	100	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	0.00	1000000	Financial Trusts

BUSINESS NOTICES

ADVERTISERS are reminded that they must observe the following conditions...

BUSINESS NOTICES

YOUR OWN part-time business. If you have a car, you can run for just 1-2 hours per week...

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002267 of 1974. In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, Chancery Division...

Appointments Vacant

GENERAL VACANCIES. ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN. REGIONAL INFORMATION OFFICER.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

Loughborough Endowed Schools. Loughborough Grammar School, Loughborough High School for Girls and Fairfield Lower School.

ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTS for TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED. We are looking for a young man or woman (probably studying for a professional Accountancy qualification) to join our Management Accounts Department.

DO YOU REQUIRE CAPITAL?

Are you looking to place sums in £25,000 with complete and professional advice on the investment?

PENTANDO

Interesting Pan-European Company project requires additional venture capital. Full participation. Mandatory Treasury and Central Bank approvals obtained.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002267 of 1974. In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, Chancery Division...

CANADA LABORATORY TECHNICIANS

required at 3 hospitals in the Canadian North. Accommodation provided at a subsidised rental and commencing salary not less than \$7,278 p.a.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

4000 shops - six profitable units for sale. 1000 shops - six profitable units for sale.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002267 of 1974. In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, Chancery Division...

P.A. TO SALES MANAGER

£2,000. An excellent prospect for a young man with good sales administrative experience.

BANKER FOR TRADER

Expanding company requires a competent Banker in his early 20s to learn and take over the administrative duties.

RUT DIGGING

We are currently recruiting for several positions in the fields of Banking, Insurance, Accounts and Sales.

TENDERS FOR LEASER LONDON BILLS

The Greater London Council is seeking tenders for the lease of 1000 London bills.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002267 of 1974. In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, Chancery Division...

MARKETING TRAINEE

A dynamic marketing group with a growing turnover seeks an educated young man to join its marketing department.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT

For life experience required by a large firm in the High North. Experience an advantage.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ALHAGATE LEGAL STAFF have many years experience of dealing with all aspects of legal work.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA. NATIONAL MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT. NATIONAL PASSENGER TRANSPORT COMPANY.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002267 of 1974. In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, Chancery Division...

PUBLIC NOTICES

H. M. LAND REGISTRY. LOST CERTIFICATES. It is hereby notified that the following certificates have been lost.

FREELANCE TOWN PLANNERS

Applications invited for freelance town planners to work on a part-time basis.

ACCOUNTING

A FINANCE SPECIALIST. A leading international co. is seeking a finance specialist to work in its London office.

NOTICE OF CALL FOR TENDERS FROM ABROAD

Tenders are invited from abroad for supply of the SOCIETE NATIONALE DES TRANSPORTS DE VOYAGEURS (SNTV) of:

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002267 of 1974. In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, Chancery Division...

GENERAL VACANCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER for a large international co. in London. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the company.

PROPERTY APPOINTMENTS

At Access you'll be part of a young, growing company which is already the largest credit card organization in the United Kingdom. And you'll find that there are great opportunities to develop your experience in an exciting but secure environment.

ACCOUNTING ASSISTANT

£4,000 plus neg. An excellent opportunity for the qualified man with management experience.

ACCOUNTING ASSISTANT

ANALYST TO £6,000. An excellent opportunity for the qualified man with management experience.

MANAGEMENT AND EXECUTIVE

SIX U.K. ORGANIZATIONS worldwide are seeking experienced and motivated executives for various positions.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

WALTHAMSTOW HALL SEVENOKES, KENT. Founded for daughters of missionaries.

RESEARCH FELLOW IN ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of Research Fellow in the Department of Environmental Archaeology.

RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in the Department of Environmental Archaeology.

TEACHER OF ENGLISH TO FOREIGN STUDENTS

Applications are invited for the post of Teacher of English to foreign students in the Department of English Language.

UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN MEDICINE

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer in the Department of Medicine.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Massey University. PALMERSTON NORTH, NEW ZEALAND. LECTURESHIP IN INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

LECTURESHIP IN SURGERY AT THE WESTERN INFIRMARY. Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Surgery at the Western Infirmary.

BRUNEL UNIVERSITY PSYCHOLOGY HONOURS

GRADUATE required to work as a Research Assistant on a project in the Department of Psychology.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

CHAIR OF CHILD HEALTH. Applications are invited for the post of Chair of Child Health.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

RESEARCH FELLOW IN ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY (Faunal Remains). Applications are invited for the post of Research Fellow.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY (Animal Bones). Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant.

PERSONNEL MANAGERS

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS. ADVERTISING AGENCIES. Remember that every Tuesday and Friday The Times will be publishing the £4,000 plus Appointments Page.



Secretarial and General Appointments

GENERAL
HARD WORK BUT ENJOYABLE
ACCOUNTS SENIOR ASSISTANT
PRESS RELATIONS
CAREER GIRL LTD.
MAYFAIR LADY LEDGER KEEPER
EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
SALES CONTROL CLERK
ALERT YOUNG TYPIST FOR PERSONAL WORK
ATTRACTIVE RECEPTIONIST
THE LOVELY MUSTY ARCHIVIST.
RECEPTIONIST STRIKES OIL
STUDENT GIRLS, IN-charge and more.
RECEPTIONIST for Fine Art Publishers.
GIRLS, GIRLS, GIRLS. 3 hours per week.
SRI SUPERTRAVEL are looking for a young lady.
WOMEN'S TRAVEL EXPANDING - Working hours.
TEMPS URGENTLY REQUIRED.
WALTHAMSTOW HALL, Kent.
FREE SECRETARIAL TRAINING
INTERVIEWING INTERNATIONAL
REQUISITION TELEPHONIST
LEADER CLERK - High typing.
ARTS COUNCIL - General Information.

SECRETARIAL

"MONDAYS AT M & J"
Monday, Monday - love that day
Monday mornings at M & J!
IN THE WEST END
A challenge job for girl who appreciates the variety of good audio.
IN THE CITY
A smooth running job for a girl with noise.
" M & J PERSONNEL "
M & J - The Caring Way
PERSONAL SECRETARY/P.A.
Efficient and well-educated Personal Assistant required by leading Consultants.
International Shipping Company seeks EXECUTIVE SECRETARY with good shorthand and typist skills to work for senior executive with experience.
AUDIO SECRETARY
Good salary, 1.75, 4 weeks holidays after 1 year.
Ring Roberta Bailey 637 0941 for appointment
PUBLICITY DIRECTOR of leading international POP RECORD CO. needs a reliable capable SECRETARY/PUBLICITY ASSISTANT who thrives on responsibility and can deal calmly with all aspects of the business.
TV, RADIO & PRESS REVIEWERS
with PR experience and with PR experience.
ALANGATE LEGAL SECRETARIES
Contracting, Litigation, Cost, Probate, Company and Conveyancing.
TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST
Knowledge of German Excellent salary.
Apply Box 2317 D, The Times.
HARLEY STREET SECRETARY
Part time Medical Secretary for Harley Street, London.
CAREER PROBLEMS?
Did you know that there is a Specialized Personnel Consultant who can help you?
STELLA FISHER TODAY
Office people find it most convenient to call Stella Fisher in their own homes.
STELLA FISHER BUREAU
411-111 St. Mark's, W.C.2.
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Did you know that there is a Specialized Personnel Consultant who can help you?
BUY PROPERTY DIRECTOR
Specialized Personnel Consultant who can help you?
PROMOTION COMPLAINTS - W.C.1
E.S.500 P.A. Audio
MAGAZINE ADMINISTRATION is part of your life.
NICE LITTLE PACKAGE.
SECRETARIAL TRAINING
INTERVIEWING INTERNATIONAL
REQUISITION TELEPHONIST
LEADER CLERK - High typing.
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SECRETARIAL

MONICA GROVE & ASSOCIATES
LIVELY AND SKILLED YOUNG SECRETARY required for liberal candidate who...
INTERNATIONAL COSMETICS COMPANY need a competent pleasant Secretary for Director who is very easy to work for.
HEAD OF RESEARCH & PLANNING within well-known medical body is seeking a competent shorthand/P.A. to his right-hand and keep his department running smoothly.
PUBLISHING FIRM specialising in Art and History books needs a young, well-educated Secretary to join its small marketing team.
STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND
Women of all ages who want to take on Secretarial work. Offering wider responsibilities and prospects will find the choice widest through us.
STELLA FISHER BUREAU, 110/111 Strand, W.C.2.
BOOK PUBLISHING COMPANY
We are an independent and energetic company with a staff of 40 and we are looking for an editorial secretary for a lady editor and a lady printer.
GET YOURSELF A GUINNESS CONSULTANT!
Joyce Guinness Bureau
110 Brunton Road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3.
OCTOPUS BOOKS
59 Cromwell St., London W1X 9DA. Tel: 495 8343.
ABOUT £3,000 P.A.
An international organisation whose superiors find it difficult to find a first class secretary.
DIRECTORS' SECRETARIES
01-629 9323
SWISS INTERNATIONAL TRADING COMPANY
require for their Head Office in Lausanne a SECRETARY/SHORTHAND TYPIST with very high speeds and good experience.
WARWICKSHIRE
Long-suffering Secretary/P.A. for company director in Warwickshire.
FILM PRODUCER/DIRECTOR
YOUNG SECRETARY
GOOD ALL ROUND SECRETARY
EDUCATED GIRL with personal sense of humour is looking for a responsible, interesting and challenging job with a company in London.
GRADUATES with Secretarial training for temporary office work.
Nurses SRN'S AND SEN'S FULL TIME AND PART TIME
Nurses who can work at least one full shift per week - we are interested in meeting you. We will pay you well, very well.
SUPER NEW RATES FROM SEPTEMBER
We are here from Monday to Friday, usual office hours, no appointment necessary.
Trumps Nursing Agency
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105 Oxford Street, Telephone 437 7080

SECRETARIAL

RECEPTIONIST / ADMIN. ASSISTANT
TO £1,800 in WC2
A small dynamic office, headquarters of a rapidly expanding private business company.
MANAGING DIRECTOR AND HIS P.A. SEEK
EXPERIENCED SECRETARY/SHORTHAND/AUDIO TYPIST
To join them to a small and very busy office in the City of London.
ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE
require
SECRETARY to work for four Architects plus staff.
SECRETARY/P.A. IN INDUSTRY
£2,800
Well-qualified Senior Secretary, aged 30-35, with impeccable handwriting and good typing skills.
WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN HIDING?
We need temporary secretaries, typists and clerical staff right away.
THEATRICAL AGENCY
TALENTED SECRETARY
£2,000
JAYGAR CAREERS
730 5148/9
CHAIRMAN'S SECRETARY TO £4,000
Chairman of key division at major city merchant is looking for a highly intelligent, energetic and capable Secretary.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE £2,500 PLUS
Charming home, involved in business, excellent location, quiet, well-kept, excellent command of English essential.
YOUNG WOMEN
of high intelligence (non-graduate) with excellent command of English and a flair for business.
CASH CONTROL CLERK TO £2,500
Key post for experienced clerical assistant at first class, well-kept, modern, quiet, central location.
KEEP THE CUSTOMERS HAPPY!
A young lady, aged 20-25, with a good command of English and a flair for business.
SECRETARY TO DIRECTOR OF LIBRARY
Librarian waiting for a social secretary.
URGENTLY NEEDED, Legal Secretary
shorthand and good typing skills.
FLASH YOUR REAR! A P.A.
A young lady, aged 20-25, with a good command of English and a flair for business.
SUPER SEC. for Marketing
A young lady, aged 20-25, with a good command of English and a flair for business.
GRADUATE with some Secretarial training
A young lady, aged 20-25, with a good command of English and a flair for business.
P.A. SECRETARY/AUDIO
A young lady, aged 20-25, with a good command of English and a flair for business.
YOUNG & CLAMOROUS
A young lady, aged 20-25, with a good command of English and a flair for business.
ELIZABETHAN BUREAU
A young lady, aged 20-25, with a good command of English and a flair for business.
HARLEY STREET
A young lady, aged 20-25, with a good command of English and a flair for business.
MAGAZINE ADMINISTRATION
A young lady, aged 20-25, with a good command of English and a flair for business.
NICE LITTLE PACKAGE
A young lady, aged 20-25, with a good command of English and a flair for business.
SECRETARIAL TRAINING
A young lady, aged 20-25, with a good command of English and a flair for business.
INTERVIEWING INTERNATIONAL
A young lady, aged 20-25, with a good command of English and a flair for business.
REQUISITION TELEPHONIST
A young lady, aged 20-25, with a good command of English and a flair for business.
LEADER CLERK - High typing
A young lady, aged 20-25, with a good command of English and a flair for business.
ARTS COUNCIL - General Information
A young lady, aged 20-25, with a good command of English and a flair for business.

SECRETARIAL

CAN YOU ACCEPT A CHALLENGE?
If so, read on... We urgently require a top-flight Secretary to work for the Managing Director and Executive Director of our new subsidiary company.
Please ring Annetts Sessions on 01-730 9187.
RECEPTIONIST
to £2000 pa
Leading Advertising Agency requires a really attractive well-groomed lady with all the social graces plus the ability to type.
JAYGAR CAREERS
730 5148/9
ADMINISTRATOR/SECRETARY
£2,500
International West End Property Company seeks top calibre lady able to run and take complete charge of Head Office.
JAYGAR CAREERS
730 5148/9
PUBLISHING CAREER OPPORTUNITY
Secretaries/short-hand Typists required by Educational Publishers in Russell Square.
EGON RONAY SECRETARY
requires experienced, efficient Secretary.
TELEPHONE EGMON RONAY ORGANISATION.
Mr Page, 437 2666.
RESPONSIBILITY PLUS AT UP TO £2,670
Challenging opportunity for senior personal secretary assistant in a leading international national organisation with a wide range of responsibilities.
CHAIRMAN'S SECRETARY TO £4,000
Chairman of key division at major city merchant is looking for a highly intelligent, energetic and capable Secretary.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE £2,500 PLUS
Charming home, involved in business, excellent location, quiet, well-kept, excellent command of English essential.
YOUNG WOMEN
of high intelligence (non-graduate) with excellent command of English and a flair for business.
CASH CONTROL CLERK TO £2,500
Key post for experienced clerical assistant at first class, well-kept, modern, quiet, central location.
KEEP THE CUSTOMERS HAPPY!
A young lady, aged 20-25, with a good command of English and a flair for business.
SECRETARY TO DIRECTOR OF LIBRARY
Librarian waiting for a social secretary.
URGENTLY NEEDED, Legal Secretary
shorthand and good typing skills.
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A young lady, aged 20-25, with a good command of English and a flair for business.
SUPER SEC. for Marketing
A young lady, aged 20-25, with a good command of English and a flair for business.
GRADUATE with some Secretarial training
A young lady, aged 20-25, with a good command of English and a flair for business.
P.A. SECRETARY/AUDIO
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YOUNG & CLAMOROUS
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INTERVIEWING INTERNATIONAL
A young lady, aged 20-25, with a good command of English and a flair for business.
REQUISITION TELEPHONIST
A young lady, aged 20-25, with a good command of English and a flair for business.
LEADER CLERK - High typing
A young lady, aged 20-25, with a good command of English and a flair for business.
ARTS COUNCIL - General Information
A young lady, aged 20-25, with a good command of English and a flair for business.

Secretarial and General Appointments

GENERAL
HARD WORK BUT ENJOYABLE
ACCOUNTS SENIOR ASSISTANT
PRESS RELATIONS
CAREER GIRL LTD.
MAYFAIR LADY LEDGER KEEPER
EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
SALES CONTROL CLERK
ALERT YOUNG TYPIST FOR PERSONAL WORK
ATTRACTIVE RECEPTIONIST
THE LOVELY MUSTY ARCHIVIST.
RECEPTIONIST STRIKES OIL
STUDENT GIRLS, IN-charge and more.
RECEPTIONIST for Fine Art Publishers.
GIRLS, GIRLS, GIRLS. 3 hours per week.
SRI SUPERTRAVEL are looking for a young lady.
WOMEN'S TRAVEL EXPANDING - Working hours.
TEMPS URGENTLY REQUIRED.
WALTHAMSTOW HALL.
CAN YOU HELP MELVYN?
FREE SECRETARIAL TRAINING
INTERVIEWING INTERNATIONAL FRANCHISES.
REQUISITE IMMEDIATELY
RECEPTIONIST TELEPHONIST
LEADER CLERK - High typing.
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SECRETARIAL

"MONDAYS AT M & J"
Monday, Monday - love that day
Monday mornings at M & J!
IN THE WEST END
A challenge job for girl who appreciates the variety of good audio.
IN THE CITY
A smooth running job for a girl with noise.
" M & J PERSONNEL "
M & J - The Caring Way
PERSONAL SECRETARY/P.A.
Efficient and well-educated Personal Assistant required by leading Consultants.
Young Marketing Director expects to assign increasingly administrative P.A. responsibility to experienced Secretary with excellent all-round ability.
Accept a high level of ability.
Director of Children's Books
AUDIO SECRETARY
TV, RADIO & PRESS REVIEWERS
HARLEY STREET SECRETARY
STELLA FISHER BUREAU
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STELLA FISHER TODAY
CAREER PROBLEMS?
BUY PROPERTY DIRECTOR
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MAGAZINE ADMINISTRATION IS
NICE LITTLE PACKAGE.
SECRETARIAL
RECEPTIONIST / ADMIN. ASSISTANT
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JAYGAR CAREERS
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PUBLISHING CAREER OPPORTUNITY
INTELLIGENT RESPONSIBLE SECRETARY
SECRETARY/P.A. IN INDUSTRY
WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN HIDING?
THEATRICAL AGENCY
TALENTED SECRETARY
JAYGAR CAREERS
CHAIRMAN'S SECRETARY
KNIGHTSBRIDGE £2,500 PLUS
YOUNG WOMEN
YOUNG SECRETARY
GOOD ALL ROUND SECRETARY
EDUCATED GIRL with medical sense of humour
GRADUATES with Secretarial training
ADVERTISING P.A. for Co. dealing with magazine advertising
NURSES SRN'S AND SEN'S FULL TIME AND PART TIME
SUPER NEW RATES FROM SEPTEMBER
Trumps Nursing Agency

SECRETARIAL

MONICA GROVE & ASSOCIATES
LIVELY AND SKILLED YOUNG SECRETARY required for liberal candidate who...
INTERNATIONAL COSMETICS COMPANY need a competent pleasant Secretary for Director who is very easy to work for.
HEAD OF RESEARCH & PLANNING within well-known medical body is seeking a competent shorthand/P.A. to his right-hand and keep his department running smoothly.
PUBLISHING FIRM specialising in Art and History books needs a young, well-educated Secretary to join its small marketing team.
STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND
Women of all ages who want to take on Secretarial work. Offering wider responsibilities and prospects will find the choice widest through us.
STELLA FISHER BUREAU, 110/111 Strand, WC2.
BOOK PUBLISHING COMPANY
We are an independent and energetic company with a staff of 40 and we are looking for an editorial secretary for a lady editor and a lady printer.
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110 Brunton Road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3.
OCTOPUS BOOKS
59 Cromwell St., London W1X 9DA. Tel: 495 8343.
ABOUT £3,000 P.A.
An international organisation whose superiors find it difficult to find a first class secretary.
DIRECTORS' SECRETARIES
01-629 9323
SWISS INTERNATIONAL TRADING COMPANY
require for their Head Office in Lausanne
SECRETARY
will be good shorthand and typing for partner.
WARWICKSHIRE
Long-suffering Secretary/P.A. for company director.
FILM PRODUCER/DIRECTOR
YOUNG SECRETARY
GOOD ALL ROUND SECRETARY
EDUCATED GIRL with medical sense of humour
GRADUATES with Secretarial training
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SECRETARIAL

RECEPTIONIST / ADMIN. ASSISTANT
TO £1,800 in WC2
A small dynamic office, headquarters of a rapidly expanding private business company.
MANAGING DIRECTOR AND HIS P.A. SEEK
EXPERIENCED SECRETARY/SHORTHAND/AUDIO TYPIST
To join them to a small and very busy office in the City.
ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE
require
SECRETARY to work for four Architects plus staff.
SECRETARY/P.A. IN INDUSTRY
£2,800
Well-qualified Senior Secretary, aged 30-35, with impeccable shorthand and typing skills.
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We need temporary secretaries, typists and clerical staff right away.
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TALENTED SECRETARY
JAYGAR CAREERS
CHAIRMAN'S SECRETARY
KNIGHTSBRIDGE £2,500 PLUS
YOUNG WOMEN
YOUNG SECRETARY
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